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Reich Dictation Rouses States In North Europe

Swedes charge attempt to Aryanize business firms and press sees threat to editorial freedom.

The News

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (AP)—Foreign Minister Richard Sandler has accused Germany of attempting to extend its anti-Jewish campaign to Sweden.

"Swedish firms doing business with Germany," he declared in an address here, "have been informed that it is not proper for them to have non-Aryan staffs."

He appealed to Swedish firms to support the principle that Swedish laws alone apply in Sweden and added: "To reply to boldness by weakness is not a good method."

The Background

STOCKHOLM—Disclosure by the Swedish Foreign Minister of German attempts to "Aryanize" Swedish business firms is regarded throughout the northern countries as shedding new light on National Socialist pressure on many small democratic powers.

The attempt by National Socialists to carry the Jewish purge into Swedish circles—which, in his speech Mr. Richard Sandler revealed had been successful in several cases—is said here to be a typical example of the increasingly difficult problem which is facing Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands as well as Sweden.

This week, for instance, Germany officially severed all contacts with the Netherlands in the world of sport on the grounds of Dutch criticism of Germany's Jewish policy. The German Government has made representations to The Hague regarding the attitude of the Dutch press on this subject which the National Socialists claim is fomenting ill will.

Friendlier Tone Asked

The results has been a statement by Premier Hendrick Colijn asking the Netherlands press to adopt a less unfriendly attitude to Germany. Dr. Colijn denied that he wanted to interfere with the liberty of the press, but warned editors that if the present anti-German campaign continues there may be serious consequences.

It is remembered that criticism of Germany had a serious consequence in another county only a month ago. Rudolf Holsti, Finnish Foreign Minister, was forced to resign following a vigorous diplomatic attack upon him by Berlin because he criticized Chancellor Hitler in an after-dinner speech.

In Luxembourg an editor is now on trial for publishing a caricature of Herr Hitler which the German Government considered offensive.

Pressure Seen in Belgium

Belgium, too, is experiencing pressure from Germany on its newspapers. In this case the press is protesting. The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, recently demanded that the Belgian press be forced to cease publishing news likely to anger Germans.

As a result a high official of the Belgian Foreign Ministry summoned the President of the Press Association and suggested that the press should themselves draft curbing regulations. At a meeting of the Association it was unanimously decided to reply that the Belgian press intended to resist all attacks upon its freedom and would appeal to public opinion if measures were taken against the free expression of opinion.

The Belgium Foreign Ministry had in mind the setting up of a consultative commission of the press such as has recently been formed for the same reasons by the Swiss Government. Establishment of this commission is Switzerland's only important capitulation to the National Socialists.

Firm Stand by Switzerland

Switzerland has recently been taking a strong line against the infiltration of National Socialist ideas—as witness a decree which comes into force Dec. 15 for the suppression of foreign political activity and "protection of democratic institutions."

Two weeks ago Bern was upset by publication of a letter from a lawyer in South Germany containing the assertion that Bern would be the capital of a German province before 1940.

Denmark, too, believes it has reason for concern over German expansionist aims. Although the German minority in Schleswig is small many persons wonder how long the National Socialists will tolerate the loss of this former German territory. Germany has appointed a special chief of propaganda in Denmark who is under the orders of the National Socialist district leader at Kiel.

Danish Case Cited

A striking illustration of National Socialist pressure on Danish opinion is the case of the foreign editor of the foremost Copenhagen conservative journal, Berlingske Tidende. He was reprimanded following German

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The Anthony Edens Come to America

Wide World

Up New York Harbor

Upper left: Anthony Eden, former British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Upper right: Mrs. Anthony Eden. Lower right: Sir Martin Beckett, brother of Mrs. Eden.

Paris Premier Turns to Right And Wins Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 10—The Government's victory in the Chamber of Deputies by a small majority, though larger than was generally expected, leaves Premier Edouard Daladier relatively free to continue his own way of attempting to put France back on its feet financially, economically, and diplomatically, by the drastic expedient of rule by decree.

Telling Parliament that it must either overthrow him or authorize him to go on with his task of restoring order authority, and discipline to French democracy, M. Daladier won the support of the Center and Right Deputies as well as most of his own party, the Radical Socialists.

His triumph early today was generally interpreted here as meaning that he will now have little difficulty in winning approval for the highly controversial financial decrees of Finance Minister Paul Reynaud later on from the same majority.

Defense Through Strength

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today voted confidence in Premier Edouard Daladier by 315 to 241, approving his decree laws and strike-smashing methods.

The vote came after an uproari-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

State Was Made to Serve Men, Eden Says, Not Men for State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The British people still believe in Democracy, equality, religious and racial freedom and are preparing to defend them in spirit and with steel, Anthony Eden, formerly British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told more than 4,000 wildly cheering listeners at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Declaring that Britain was neither "decadent nor faint-hearted," Mr. Eden, who organized sanctions against the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, said that Britain is neither seeking help, nor trying to lure others to pull its chestnuts from the fire.

"We know," he added, "that we must champion our ideals, or others which we abhor will take their place."

Speaking with great intensity, Mr. Eden described democracy as a "university in which we learn from one another," adding that "it can never be a barracks where blind obedience is the first essential." It must have, he continued, strength of the highest discipline—self-discipline—and it "must be based upon racial and religious toleration and each citizen must enjoy individual liberty; all must be equal before the law."

Quoting from a book he had read upon his crossing, Mr. Eden said that the worst insult possible is to consider human beings as a herd to be driven, depriving them of all self-respect and robbing them of their birthright.

"Man was not, in our view, made for the State. The State was made for man. The art of government consists in striking a just balance between the claims of the individual, and those of the state to which he owes allegiance."

Stressing that the world was witnessing "attempts to persuade man to reverse his faith," Mr. Eden said "it would indeed be the greatest irony in human history if mankind were to allow all progress to be stifled by the setting up of a new form of idolatry; the worship of the State, to which all men must bow down and to which they must sacrifice their freedom of faith, of speech, of worship."

Only once did Mr. Eden make indirect reference to his disagreement with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain over the latter's policy of appeasing the dictators, and that was when he said that Britain, too, has family quarrels, but that national unity lay beneath.

Mr. Eden said in part:

What was it that some 20 years ago we and you both fought to achieve? Men spoke of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Manufacturers' spokesman sounds note of new ethics in labor-capital relationship: Financial Page.

Eden Wears Homburg, German-Styled Hat

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 10

Anthony Eden, model of the well-dressed statesman, met America in his famed black Homburg hat and a brown Chesterfield greatcoat.

His ensemble as he came up the bay in a cutter yesterday also included a blue and white-striped shirt (collar detachable), dark green figured tie, and a dark suit with white stripes resembling formal morning attire.

Mr. Eden wore the conventional white tie and tails at the manufacturers' banquet where he was the principal speaker. His wife was attractively dressed in a black and white silk gown with a silver fox cape. She had an ivory ornament in her hair.

Collection of Stamps Is Used To Illustrate Story of Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Postage stamps—old and new—will tell the story of the Bible to any collector who has sufficient time and interest to follow through from Genesis to Revelation, according to W. Lloyd Heath, lecturer on "The Bible in Stamps." Telling how he was obliged to accept his own challenge that "anything can be told in stamps," Mr. Heath, who has been a collector in White Plains for more than 20 years, spoke before the Women's Philatelic Society of New York at the Commodore Hotel here on Dec. 8.

Most of the stamps for his experiment came from the "junk pile," Mr. Heath declared. At first the task of making good on his own assertion did not seem easy, he said, when a fellow church-member asked him to choose the Bible as a subject, so he decided to start reading the Scriptures, taking as his text Jeremiah 29:13, which reads: "And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

"I had to search for this collection with all my heart," Mr. Heath told the group.

Beginning with the Biblical account of creation, he exhibited appropriate stamps, showing pictures of the land and sea, mountains, trees and fruits. Illustrating that "the earth shall bring forth seed," he displayed a Polish stamp picturing a sower, a Canadian stamp featuring a modern binder and reaper and one with a gleaner from Hungary. Representing beasts, there were several, including one from the Middle Congo with a lion as the motif.

Three of the Ten Commandments were symbolized—the second by a stamp showing an old Egyptian goddess; a Swedish stamp bringing home the lesson "Thou shalt not kill;" and a Belgium stamp having a tag at the bottom which is to be removed if the sender does not want the postman to work on Sunday.

Other stamps dealt with the spiritual import of the Bible and were classified under headings such as faith, prayer and charity. Under the last-mentioned was a Rumanian stamp showing the Queen giving presents to the poor. The latter part of his collection was devoted to the lands of the Bible and the journeys of St. Paul—all suggested by stamps of Bible countries.

"A collection like this is within reach of nearly every collector," Mr. Heath said.

Motoring Around Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Circling the Australian continent by automobile and doing it only a day and a half longer than the time of the first round-Australia airplane flight, two young Melbourne men nearly halved the 45 days' record established two years ago. The distance covered by J. R. Balmer and R. Kent was 9,000 miles and they actually took 23½ days. The previous record was that of Norman Smith, the Australian racing motorist.

In view of the fact that the round-Australia plane flight of Capt. E. J. Jones and Colonel Brinsmead, which took them 22 days in 1924, worked out at only 7,368 miles covered, the feat of the two motorists was all the more remarkable.

The round-trip by car is no longer unusual but it still requires careful planning and judicious driving. There are hundreds of miles of unpopulated northern stretches with no repair stations.

The wet season in the north cut about 200 miles a day off the average plotted by the 1938 couple. Creeks turned into torrents and tracks into mudholes. But they made Darwin 10 days out from Melbourne, spent three days effecting repairs, and then cut through the roadless northwest and south Perth in another seven days. More repairs there, and then across the base of the continent to Melbourne in another three days.

They averaged 385 miles daily. The going was so rough and the jolting so severe that Mr. Balmer wore out four pairs of pants.

Harmony Set As Keynote Of Lima Meeting

Berle denies U. S. seeks any military treaties; mutual consultation is urged by Argentina.

LIMA, Dec. 10 (AP)—The eighth Pan-American conference was formally launched on its way today following a declaration by President Benavides of Peru that the Western Hemisphere "wishes to be strong in order to be respected."

President Benavides' assertion before the conference at the opening ceremony last night came as Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant United States Secretary of State, told a radio audience that the United States was not seeking any military alliances with Latin-American nations.

"It is said by some that military alliances will be sought," said Mr. Berle, a member of his Government's delegation to the Conference. "Of course, this is only a rumor and is obviously out of the question."

There was nothing in the Berle speech to rule out the possibility, however, that a frank Pan-American declaration in favor of mutual assistance in case of foreign aggression in this hemisphere could be made.

Mutual Consultation

The first concrete proposal for increased inter-American co-operation was submitted by the Argentine delegation. The Argentine plan would call for mutual consultation of American countries through annual meetings of their Foreign Ministers or representatives. The Argentine delegation after sounding out other groups decided to revise their plan before formally presenting it to the Congress.

It was understood the modifications were only a matter of details of terminology and possibly would provide that the meetings be less frequent than once a year.

President Benavides told the gathering of statesmen from North, Central and South America that "there is not and there can not be continental imperialism, neither in economic, nor in spiritual, nor in political spheres of the Americas"

Closer Bonds Urged

He appealed to the conference to make a new effort toward closer bonds and "for the preservation of the system of international pacts that has gone so far ahead in recent years."

He was careful in stressing unity among the American States not to cut the Western Hemisphere off from the rest of the world.

"The eyes of the world are fixed on the present Conference," he said. "We feel the spiritual presence of all extra-continental states interested in observing the affirmation and growth of political and juridical cohesion of the 21 countries that have organized themselves to cover together the uncertain journeys of the future."

President Benavides pictured the American Republics as "united by the same sentiments and directed by a solid collective conscience."

As the delegates put on their ear-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Brothers: Senator Visits Admiral

By a Staff Photographer

Senator Harry F. Byrd — **Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd**

The Senator from Virginia walks up Brimmer Street, Boston, to the home of his brother, the Admiral, where he is a guest while in the Bay State Capital to address the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations

Major Changes Are Proposed For Social Security Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—A major change in the Social Security Law so as to equalize old-age assistance in rich and poor states was proposed here last night by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, and Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

Their proposal, made before the annual dinner of the American Public Welfare Association, came as the Social Security Advisory Council was meeting here to discuss extension of the federal old-age insurance system to approximately 2,600,000 more workers in non-profit institutions, seamen and bank employees.

Instead of the present "matching" provisions whereby the poorer states get small federal grants toward old-age pensions and the richer ones get the biggest, Mr. Altmeyer recommended "variable" grants on the basis of need to promote equalization of wealth among the States.

This new grant-in-aid theory was first advanced last year by the President's Advisory Committee on

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Intimate Message from Washington

Army and Navy High Officers Do Not Want Forces Enlarged but Do Want What They Have Put on Highly Efficient Basis

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

One of the most interesting aspects in the development of the "national defense" program here is the reasonableness and restraint of the professional military men. Washington is filled with a lot of loose talking and a lot of loose thinking on the subject. In some quarters there is much discussion in terms of enormous increased arms budgets—another "billion" a year on top of the current billion dollar defense budget. But in high Army and Navy circles no one is talking in such terms.

There is of course some sound self-interest in this restraint. The high ranking officers of both services have had enough experience with Congress to know that the more extreme national defense programs become the more opposition there is. They know that if requests are based on reason there is better chance of approval both in Congress and in the forums of public opinion. But there is more to it than that. They know what conceivable threats there are to the United States, and they know what is necessary to meet any and all such threats. And they don't believe that enormous budget increases or such things as a vast aircraft program are necessary.

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson has suggested the desirability of doubling and perhaps even trebling the number of airplanes in the Army and Navy. Since there are about 3,500 now, this might mean 10,000 airplanes—the biggest fleet of aircraft in the world, unless one accepts the reports that Germany possesses such a number.

Just What Army Wants

If President Roosevelt decides to launch a very large program the generals may be forced to deny the following. They will have to go along with whatever policy is laid down by the White House. But the fact is that the professional soldiers in the Army are not interested in an industrial mobilization plan which would gear 10,000 factories into war production nearly as much as they are interested in obtaining just enough modern rifles and artillery to equip the small army they have.

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, has publicly expressed his concern over the fact that the Army possesses only one modern anti-tank gun and is woefully deficient in field artillery and motor equipment. What he and his staff want is equipment for the Army they have, not a grandiose blueprint for equipping a huge, mass army.

The admirals in the Navy also have their feet on the ground. They are delighted with the authorizing passed by the last Congress providing for a 20 per cent increase in the fleet, and with the appropriations which have started them on the way toward obtaining a modern fleet. But they are satisfied. They know it will take years to complete this program and they know that the cost of maintaining it is about all the public will support. Also they are satisfied that it is as big a navy as any plausible demand on them requires.

There are some things the admirals want which they don't have now. They want at least two new air bases on the Atlantic Coast and a good one in the Caribbean—Puerto Rico would serve admirably. They also could use improved air facilities out in the Mid-Pacific. And they would like very much to see the Army put in sufficient shape to assure the Navy of freedom of action. At present the Army is so poorly equipped that if there were an attack the Navy would not dare venture far from the coast.

Scorn for Huge Air Force

The proposal which meets the most scorn among the professional military men is for a big increase in the air force. First of all, those in the best position to know about such things do not accept the story that Germany possessed 10,000 military airplanes at the time of Munich. They consider it possible that Germany did have as many as 3,000 "first-line" planes and perhaps another 3,000 of questionable quality which could have been taken out of reserve.

In other words, the United States with 3,500 is not so noticeably deficient, particularly when the peculiar immunity of this continent to air attack is considered and when the very high quality of the American air services is also considered. Further the plain fact is that neither the Navy nor the Army could use many more planes than the numbers now authorized without first building many new air bases and training thousands of new pilots and mechanics. The Navy has an authorization of 3,000 planes and the Army of 2,350. The Army would like its limit raised to about 3,000 making a total for both services of about 6,000. But neither service would know what to do with more than 3,000 if it had them.

In other words, at a time when the world is being terrorized by a lot of "men on horseback" the United States can at least enjoy the comfort of knowing that the professionals at the head of its Army and Navy are not thinking in fanciful terms, or pressing for expansions which would transform this country into a militaristic nation.

Rather, they are more restrained than many civilian officials in the Administration. They accept without question the right of civilian authority to decide fundamental policy. All they really ask is that they are not expected to support policies which they are not equipped to defend. The very uncertainty of policy causes them some concern. They don't know, any more than anyone seems to know, just what may be expected of them. They have not been consulted at all in the formulation of foreign policy, and very little so far in formulation of the national defense program. They wish they were better informed so they might know what conceivable contingencies to plan for.

But even in the midst of such uncertainty they really ask only that the Army and Navy already approved by Congress be put in efficient condition.

Joseph C. Harsch

Civic Reform Demand of Byrd And Saltonstall

Virginia Senator and Bay State Governor-Elect outline views before taxpayer federation.

Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall (R) shared the spotlight with United States Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia this afternoon at the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations in the Hotel Statler, Boston, both talking on better government.

The Massachusetts Republican told 1,200 Association members that social security and old-age security "will continue to be functions of our government" and that if the government does not provide them "then the average citizen will begin to look for some other form of government."

The Virginia Democrat, who opposed President Roosevelt's reorganization bill, spoke on a national radio hook-up regarding that projected piece of national legislation. He is "anxious to co-operate with the President," he said on arrival here from Washington today—adding "if the first objective is economy."

Outlines Views

At the home of his brother, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, at 9 Brimmer Street, Senator Byrd said the principal reasons why the first attempt to pass the reorganization bill failed were because it did not seek economy; in fact, added two new departments (Public Works and Public Welfare), and because it gave the President too much power.

Congress, he said, explaining his view of the bill, should have the right to approve action taken by the President and "we should preserve the Comptroller General as responsible only to Congress." He added that the nonpartisan Civil Service Commission should be continued, not abolished, as projected in the first fight.

Opponents of the President's bill in its original form insist on economy as an objective, he said. He himself, as Governor of Virginia, reorganized the State Government, he said, and weathered the depression with a balanced budget and no increase in taxation. He would like to see the same system operate in Washington. Public reaction to the bill, he said, is that "the people of the United States do not want to give the President too much power."

Lauds Senator Walsh

In his address before the association, Mr. Saltonstall in his first formal speech since election, prefaced his discussion of government by asserting he was "particularly proud to be on the same platform" with United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, "who set a very high standard in his conduct of the office which you have chosen me to assume."

Of Senator Byrd, Mr. Saltonstall said he had been "frank, outspoken and honest in his statements about government, and we need that kind of a public servant."

Reginald W. Bird, President of the Federation, told the same session "the crushing tax on real estate" must be lightened; new revenue must be provided if old-age assistance is to be liberalized; "every possible means" must be used to cut government costs; and civil service must be removed from politics.

Paints 'Black Picture'

Mr. Bird described as "a black picture" the "vicious cycle of lower employment, higher relief costs, and higher taxes."

"Cities and towns in Massachusetts have seized and now hold 75,000 pieces of real estate because owners could not meet the tax bill," he said. "Banks since 1930 have foreclosed property valued at $600,000,000. The direct welfare load borne by real estate has risen to $50,000,000 a year. And as if that were not enough, cities and towns this year have borrowed $20,000,000 for current expenses, including relief, and the cost of government—State, county and local—in the last decade has risen from $352,000,000 to $415,000,000 a year.

"That means we are paying over $1,000,000 a day to be governed," he said.

Redistribution

"Of course, government is necessary! But why have more government than we can pay for, or why pay for more government than we need?"

Mr. Bird asserted that "a number of able commissions . . . all found that some means of raising the money for the welfare burden, other than from real estate, must be found, and most of them have recommended that this must be done by redistribution of the tax base."

"You will come, without doubt, to the conclusion, as this organization has, that we can no longer temporize with the seriousness of these facts," he said, addressing next year's office-holders in his audience.

"Your fearless determination without delay to correct this situation," he said, "will either save or wreck the State of Massachusetts."

"Mr. Average Citizen," the Governor-Elect said, "must be made to understand that the functions of government which he expects and requires are dependent upon the financial integrity of the government which supplies the service.

"If the Taxpayers Federation," he continued, "can perform that service, you will do more toward the preservation of democracy in your country than any other service you can perform.

The Governor-Elect outlined the

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Harmony Set as Keynote At Opening of Lima Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

phones to take their choice of President Benavides' Spanish or running translations of his speech in English, Portuguese, and French, it was learned from a most reliable source that Brazil expected to take the initiative on the much discussed defense plan.

Brazil Expected to Lead

Brazil, it was said, would offer a resolution whereby the conference would declare the nations of the Americas ready to stand together to lend each other assistance in case of outside interference.

Further, it was learned, the resolution would mark the intention of the 21 nations to combat the propagation of political concepts designed to destroy national institutions.

This was the closest thing to President Roosevelt's continental defense plan to come out of pre-conference meetings and was considered especially significant in view of the provision aimed to check totalitarian propaganda which has been flooding the Americas in the past few years.

Brazil's position as reported sponsor of the resolution was understandable because some of its recent internal disturbances were believed by many persons to have been inspired by off-continent influences.

No Military Alliance

Mr. Berle, in his radio broadcast, said the countries of the western hemisphere "have not lived under a system of military alliances, nor so far as I know does any of them care to start such a system now."

He added that the United States "has never thought of proposing a military alliance."

"It is perfectly plain that the American Continent does not feel that a system of military alliances is needed to protect it; and on that I think everyone agrees," he said emphatically.

The New World, he said, has something of its own to contribute to international relations, "namely, the phenomenon of co-operative peace."

The Assistant Secretary of State said this was "a contribution no less great because it is spiritual rather than military, moral even more than political."

He decried the rumor that the United States "is working here to advance her own trade and commerce and that other American nations ought to beware of American penetration."

Praise U. S. Delegation

"We are happy in having at the conference probably the most distinguished group of American statesmen ever assembled and in having among them men who have been experienced for years in this kind of work," he concluded.

Under the Argentine mutual consultation plan American Foreign Ministers would meet annually at different capitals, in rotation, to "exchange ideas and study problems of interest to them."

In addition, Foreign Ministers of neighboring countries would hold "such regional meetings as they consider convenient."

If Foreign Ministers could not attend the sessions, they could be represented by special delegates, possibly diplomatic representatives in the countries where the meetings would be held.

The first general meeting would be in 1939, at which a drawing would be made to determine the sites of subsequent sessions. The Government acting as host would set the date for each meeting and the foreign minister of the country where the meeting was held would act as presiding officer.

Curb on Propaganda

Alfrania de Mello Franco, former Foreign Minister of Argentina, suggested last night that American nations unite to defend their institutions against subversive propaganda organized abroad.

The Argentine delegate pointed out that though American nations had opened their territories to peoples of all nationalities "these foreigners do not constitute minorities."

He said peoples of the American nations were "politically homogeneous," and that in each nation "nationals and foreigners enjoy the rights, subject to the same duties."

Señor Mello Franco urged amplification of existing resources for consultation among the American nations.

An explanation of how the conference does its real work in committee rooms was made by Mr. Berle.

Committees are the conference's principal working instruments "just as in Congress or Legislatures," he said. All proposals are referred to committees and there voted on after a subcommittee has reported on various aspects of the proposals.

All Represented

Since every nation is represented on each committee, the voting in committee is tantamount to final rejection or acceptance of any proposal, with action by the full conference session usually a formality.

The inaugural session of the conference was brief. President Benavides spoke for 40 minutes and finished by declaring the assembly open. The Peruvian President was introduced by his Foreign Minister, Carlos Concha, who will preside during the conference.

The United States delegation headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, sat in 11 seats to the left facing the speaker.

Diplomats of the 21 countries and their families jammed the marble hall of the House or Representatives, where the sessions will be held for the remainder of December.

A blare of trumpets signalled the arrival of President Benavides who marched to the rostrum through long files of troops standing at rigid attention.

A cordon of police held back huge crowds jammed outside between the Government Palace and the entrance to the Congress Hall.

The outside of the hall was surrounded by smartly uniformed cadets who stood beneath the flags of the 21 nations represented.

At the conclusion of Benavides speech the congress adjourned until late today with Hull, Concha and José María Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister the speakers.

Lima Conference: Actions in Brief

Lima Conference summary:

President Benavides of Peru opens conference; bars imperialism; affirms the "solid collective conscience" of the Americas.

Adolph A. Berle, Jr., U. S. delegate, denies military alliances will be sought.

Argentina formally submits its non-military mutual consultation plan, designed to counter the military continental defense project of President Roosevelt.

Brazil is reported taking the initiative in sponsoring the Roosevelt plan.

Argentina's delegate calls for united cultural defense against subversive propaganda from abroad.

Ebony From Texas

The Texas Planning Board reports that recent tests indicated ebony wood grown in the Rio Grande valley compares favorably with that produced in India.

The Week in Focus: Appeasement and New Crises

Elderman, Washington Post; Russell, Los Angeles Times
Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Herblock, St. Louis Star-Times

Upper Left: "A Chance to Land?"
Lower Left: "On File"
Upper Right: "Great Guns!"
Lower Right: "Now That the Elephant's Back on His Feet"

From the time it left New York, more than two weeks ago, the American delegation to the eighth Pan-American Conference in Lima has aroused the envy of all who would like a December Caribbean cruise. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at deck shuffle board! Ex-Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas chatting coatless at the rail! The Santa Clara plodding through the Panama Canal and the Santa Clara tossing gently on the Pacific currents! Americans watched it all in the news reels.

Yesterday the American delegation put its coats back on and undertook to sail the Monroe Doctrine over less gentle diplomatic currents. The Conference had opened. Mr. Hull denied any intention to devise an exclusive economic policy for the Western Hemisphere.

President Benavides of Peru officially opened the conference and proclaimed that the attitude of the Americas is one of collaboration, not of rebuke, of help, not of reproach.

Questions of defense and economic preferment dominated the thoughts of the delegation from the United States. To keep Germany, Italy, and Japan from gaining a foothold in South America; to keep from losing profitable South American trade to the government-subsidized competition of the dictatorships! These problems dominated the thoughts of the Good Neighbor. A military alignment of all the Americas, with the United States providing most of the police equipment, had been proposed and is now a trial balloon bouncing about in uncertain air currents above Lima.

Argentina and Mexico have taken the lead in resisting what they suspect to be a move on the part of the United States to discard the multilateral policy enunciated at Buenos Aires two years ago. They fear the United States, under the stress of new threats to the Monroe Doctrine, will attempt a veiled project for unilateral domination of the Southern Republics. How to safeguard its interests in a post-Munich World and still abide by the Good Neighbor policy is the real dilemma of the Good Neighbor.

Crisis of the Week

In 1881 Bismarck helped France to gain a protectorate over Tunisia in Northern Africa. It was said that the Iron Chancellor's purpose was to create an apple of discord between France and Italy. This week Tunisia was, indeed, an apple of discord between Paris and Rome.

The cry of Italian Deputies last week of "Tunisia, Corsica, Nice" in response to Foreign Minister Ciano's mention of "our national aspirations" continued throughout this week to agitate Europe and the French protectorates. In Tunisia, Corsica and Naples French and Italian sympathizers took turns marching and demonstrating to show their loyalties. In Tunis, Tunisia, 500 French colonists executed anti-Italian demonstrations. An Italian bookstore was invaded; books flew out the window, the excited crowd tore them preface to epilogue.

Arabs in Tunisia pledged fealty to France; in Libya Arabs pledged loyalty to Italy. In Corsica some 30,000 French sympathizers marched and denounced Italy. In Naples young Fascists—1,000 visiting members of the League Through Joy—paraded and cheered Italy. Late in the week Italian and French papers ceased to fulminate at each other's countries and urged that the rioting and marching cease. France re-inforced its Mobile Guard and took additional steps to control demonstrations. It bore the appearance of a well staged play upon which the curtain had been rung down.

Whenever a new crisis rolls off the conveyor belt of the European crisis factory, observers look deep into the obscure and complicated machinery of continental diplomacy. All seemed to see the crisis as having been "inspired" by Italy. Some conjectured that it represented an effort by Italy to weaken the Franco-German rapprochement. Others conjectured that Germany was double-crossing France by encouraging Italy to behave so menacingly that Germany's good offices at Paris would be more gratefully received.

Whatever the motive of Premier Mussolini, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will not permit it to impair his policy of appeasement. He said his visit to Rome, set for January, is more urgent now than ever.

Good Resolutions

Anthony Eden, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, paid his first visit to the United States. From the fog-delayed Aquitania he was whisked over New York City's rain-soaked and glistening pavements behind a motorcycle escort to the Waldorf-Astoria, there to receive a new blast of decibles in the thundering ovation of 4,000 members of the National Association of Manufacturers and their wives. Here he called upon those who would preserve free institutions to dedicate themselves to meet the challenge of hostile philosophies. He urged that democracies be strong to resist, that they recognize they are still imperfect and thus strive to remove the imperfections. To the Anglophobes he proclaimed that he had not come to America to have British chestnuts pulled from the fire.

The distinguished British visitor incidentally publicized far and wide the most liberal platform ever drafted by the National Association of Manufacturers. Drawn by 63 representative industrialists, democratic co-operation took on form and substance in the lack of any berating of labor or government. Amendment of the Wagner Labor Law was not even asked, although industry's desire to preserve the open shop was indicated. Government was urged to keep its books sensibly; the need for regulation was admitted but it was recommended that it consist of general rules of conduct laid down from the outside. No specific tax was belabored but it was proposed that a study be made to discover how taxes could be constructively adjusted.

Business was urged to co-operate toward the end of low prices, volume production, labor peace, and national unity. To all appearances the reactionaries were unseated. As H. H. Prentis, Jr., Vice-President of the Association, said, horse sense came to the meeting; the buggy was left behind.

Rewriting Versailles

On Tuesday this week Herr von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, left a train in the Little Invalides station just a stone's throw from the Quai d'Orsay. Never did a major European statesman intent on such a historic mission enter a nation so obscurely. He had come to sign the Franco-German friendship pact, another step in the post-Munich reconstruction. The Little Invalides Station is not often used for such affairs of state.

Visits of this kind generally call for triumphant processions from the great metropolitan station. But Premier Edouard Daladier did not want a triumphant procession; he wanted Herr von Ribbentrop to come as speedily and as inconspicuously as possible to the Quai d'Orsay. Many felt uncertain as to the reception the French people would accord this emissary of peace.

In the Salon de l'Horloge blotters thumped simultaneously onto fragile paper. The signatures of France and Germany had been officially affixed to a treaty pledging the signatories to respect each other's existing boundaries . . . to consult on troublesome matters . . . to promote mutual good feeling between the French and German peoples.

M. Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, and Herr von Ribbentrop then went into the study of M. Bonnet. The door closed on what was called a friendly talk. Spain, Tunisia all the cross currents of European and world politics constituted a logical agenda. This study had encompassed history. In this study the French Foreign Minister of Napoleon III had informed the Prussian Minister to Paris that France had declared war on Germany. In this study in 1914 Baron Schoen had informed the French Foreign Minister, René Vivani, that Germany had declared war on France. This day in 1938 the Foreign Ministers of these two ancient antagonists were signalizing a good neighbor pact.

Mutely symbolizing the world's view of signatures was the profound absence of rejoicing that such a development would normally have unleashed.

Fly-By-Night

In 1903 a young automobile manufacturer approached the National Association of Manufacturers and asked to join. He was told to get a reputation; that at the moment he was just a fly-by-night operator. He was Henry Ford. In 1911 he had smashed the famous Selden patent that destroyed inventive competition and froze the automobile industry. Thus Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, testified this week before the Temporary National Economic Committee. The dreaded "anti-monopoly" inquiry in its second week called attention more to the success stories of American industry than to its iniquities.

Uneasy Rumania

Last week Cornelius Zelea Codreanu, chief of the Fascist Iron Guard in Rumania, was slain, along with 13 of his followers. The official explanation was that they were shot attempting to escape. Such drastic methods apparently had no effect upon three more members of the Iron Guard, who, this week, according to a laconic official report, were slain attempting to imitate their luckless colleagues.

The German press charged that the Iron Guard leader and his followers were shot, not while attempting to escape, but in their cells and at the command of the commander-in-chief of Rumania's gendarmerie. German newspapers are conducting a campaign against Rumania, and especially against King Carol of that nation, that has a recent parallel in the German press attacks upon Czechoslovakia and President Beneš.

King Carol, nevertheless, continues his stern orders to put down all signs of terrorism. Rumania's administration sees in recent activities of the Iron Guard an effort to weaken Rumania by internal dissension, while Hungary launches a move to regain Magyar minorities in Transylvania.

Signs are that the Germanizing of Central Europe by sympathetic attraction and trade ties has hit a snag. King Carol, ruling over the jewel of the Balkans, shows fight.

Presidential Activity

Twice this week President Roosevelt reaffirmed his 1936 declaration that "We have just begun to fight." To the Carolina Political Union, a student forum at the University of North Carolina, he announced his intention to hew to the line of liberal and progressive legislation. Democracy, like a bicycle must move forward. Let it halt and it topples to the ground. The liberal movement is an imperative of history; its temporary eclipse in no way invalidates the fact that the human race must return to its service. Such was the President's North Carolina message.

Two days later, the President revealed he had just begun to fight for his project to recognize and simplify the executive machinery of the Federal Government. The Brownlow Committee, which made the original inquiry into the need for reorganization, has been engaged in drafting a substitute measure. The President is mapping plans for bringing the revised results before Congress when it reconvenes.

Oil Barter in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Conclusion of the largest German barter deal to date is reported here. It is for the exchange of $2,500,000 worth of Mexican oil for irrigation machinery made in Germany. Majority of the oil which is being bartered is from wells formerly belonging to United States and British companies, which were expropriated last March.

This latest deal continues the displacement of the United States in the Mexican market, which has been in progress ever since the expropriation. Since Mexico has not been able to sell her oil in the democratic markets for cash, due to the embargo which they have placed on the expropriated petroleum, she has resorted to exchanging it with Germany and Italy on a barter basis.

This arrangement makes constantly deeper inroads into United States exports to Mexico since they sell for cash and cannot compete with the goods exchanged for oil. United States importers here and diplomatic circles are increasingly concerned over the advance of the barter deals.

The purchase of the irrigation machinery in Germany is being absorbed by credits accumulated by the William R. Davis Company for oil shipped to Germany. It is understood to have been authorized directly by President Cardenas, superseding orders from the Finance Minister for the credits to be applied to oil field machinery which are needed for the development of the oil industry.

Education in This Changing World Described as Continuing Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—"In a rapidly changing world, successful living requires intelligent and continuous adjustment and learning becomes a life-long process," Hughes M. Blowers, Regional Supervisor of the California State Department of Education, asserted in an address before a dinner meeting on adult education held in conjunction with the Central Coast Counties Teachers' Institute, which convened here recently.

"A century or two ago, when the pace was slower, society was able to teach the young enough to last them throughout their lives. Today the road to learning must be kept open from youth to old age, for the very safety of our national life is at stake."

If for no other reason than for self protection, society must accept more fully the responsibility for the transfer of its youth from school to occupations, he asserted. Of the 20,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 24, 4,000,000 are in school full time; 8,000,000 are employed part or full time and 25,000 are in jails or reform schools.

"The picture is not a pleasant one," he went on. "Young people between the ages of 15 and 25 constitute but one-fifth of the national population, but they commit half the crimes above the grade of misdemeanor."

It is impossible for young people to lead a normal social life without material support, he said.

"This can come only from three sources: parents, employment, or illegitimate resources."

Mr. Blowers praised the Salinas evening school program of adult education and the alertness and energy of Miss Helen Ward, principal, in developing the school to such a high degree.

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Drive to Immunize Children In New York City Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A protest by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau against the current campaign of the Department of Health for the immunization and re-immunization of children against diphtheria was today before Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Bureau, said that while his organization had no brief against immunization through private medical practice, they did most strongly object to the use of public money for this purpose.

"I assume that as Mayor of a city composed of public-spirited citizens having such varying views regarding the healing art, and as a staunch supporter of tolerance, you recognize the only security which parents . . . have that their wishes will be carried out in years to come as regards the kind of treatment their children shall receive is that the department shall refrain from any attempt to make it appear that the treatment is more efficacious, necessary, and less harmful than the facts actually prove it to be," Mr. Anderson told the Mayor.

"When the Department states in its 'Diphtheria Warning' to parents that the treatments are 'painless,' the natural impression conveyed is that the treatment is harmless, and yet the outing of the method of immunization used by the Department and sent to physicians gauges the size of the second or third doses by whether or not there was a reaction following the first dose, and if so, the degree of the reaction.

"As deaths from diphtheria are less than 100 a year as compared with more than 77,000 from other diseases, the emphasis placed upon diphtheria as 'a dangerous disease' seems hardly warranted. Also, it would seem that parents are entitled to know if the factors responsible for a decline from the death rate of diphtheria of 290 per 100,000 to less than 20 per 100,000 before anyone thought of vast immunization of children may not have had something to do with the comparatively small decline since the immunization campaigns were begun.

"I further question the Department's assurances to parents that the disease 'is entirely preventable' in the light of its statement to physicians that 'recent studies of cases and deaths of diphtheria made by the Department of Health showed that immunity has often greatly diminished and in some instances disappeared three years after immunization, and in the light of the findings of other authorities in regard to the Schick test and warnings against promises of absolute protection through immunization.'"

Mr. Anderson quotes a survey of health conditions in Washington Heights here which says that there was an increase in both cases and deaths of diphtheria in this city last year, and that "an undue proportion" of them were in the Washington Heights Health Center district.

"In this connection," he said, "I submit that quite a different construction would have been placed upon the so-called increase if it had been pointed out that the cases have dropped from more than 10,000 a year to less than 1,500 a year; that the fatalities have declined from more than 1,200 to less than 100, and that while there was a slight increase of 52 cases and 23 deaths last year over the year previous, that the quarterly reports for this year have been very encouraging."

Job Security or Liberty? Midwest Students in Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Taking the roles of citizens of nine great governments, students from four colleges and universities recently argued the benefits of their governments in the Rockford College chapel here and concluded that the economic security of a totalitarian government is not worth the sacrifice of personal liberty.

"Citizens" of Germany and Italy painted the advantages of economic security enjoyed under their governments. In the absence of avowed adherents of either Hitler or Mussolini, the German and Italian delegations presented standard pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi arguments and then promptly disavowed their contentions in general discussions following the completion of individual arguments.

Students from the University of Wisconsin, Lawrence College, Northwestern University, and Rockford College took part in the program, an "assembly of nations" sponsored by the Rockford College Forum.

Flags of Nine Nations

Under the flags of nine nations arrayed in the hall, students took their seats in bodies as representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Brazil, and China.

A panel consisting of a representative of each college and a moderator presided.

Jane Bebensee of Council Bluffs, Ia., argued for Nazi rule. "Four years ago in Germany I would have had no job," she said. "I would not have known where my next meal was coming from. Today, with the National Socialists in power, I work and eat."

Miss Katheryne Grace Russell of Evanston, Ill., spoke for the Japanese delegation and Miss Edith Freedlund of Rockford for the Italian, defending the right of governments to subordinate the individual to the state.

Problems of Lifetime

Opening the discussions, Miss Jeanette Anderson of Rockford, acting as Moderator, warned the students that "you and I must answer the question: 'Will we live in a democracy or a Fascist state 50 years from today.'" The question, she said, must be answered courageously by facing and intelligently solving the problems of our lifetime in terms of international action.

Summing up the debate an hour later, she concluded that "any advantages of totalitarianism are far overshadowed by the restrictions, privations, and terrors of such regimes as we can observe in Germany, Italy, and Japan.

"While the individual gains a certain measure of economic security under a totalitarian system of absolute planned economy," she said, "he must sell his birthright of personal and cultural freedom for it."

Program Repeated

Although the Rockford College student body includes students from France, England, Korea, and China, they sat silent in their seats at their own request, leaving the arguments for their nations to American-born students.

Following the college program, leaders of the discussions proceeded to Rockford High School to repeat the program there before social science students at a special assembly. At noon they proceeded to a meeting of the Exchange club to present their arguments and findings, and in the afternoon presented discussions over the Rockford radio station, WROK.

Grass Tramplers Warned by Ickes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who has wandered all over the lot politically from Republican to Progressive to Democrat, doesn't believe people should leave the beaten path—at least when the green grass plot below his office window is concerned.

Watching Government workers cutting across the lawn at the 4:30 closing hour the other day, the Secretary told U. S. Park Police the plot should be guarded day and night to end trespassing.

Dec. 7 the first grass walker, a War Department clerk, was arrested and made to post $2 collateral for crossing Government property.

"Shouldn't there be a path there if people want it?" Mr. Ickes was asked at a press conference today.

"I don't mind if they'd keep to one path, but they swarm all over," the Secretary replied. "Some of them don't want any grass so they can write to the newspapers and complain because there isn't any."

"Besides," he added, "I was afraid they were going to trample under foot that 'keep off the grass' sign."

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Jefferson, Not Washington, Raised Third-Term Barrier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Thomas Jefferson, whom the New Deal has memorialized by word, by coin and by stamp, is the most outspoken opponent of the third-term history has produced.

Thus, it is the man on whom the Democrats look as the founder of their party—not George Washington, the Federalist—that the advocates of a third term for President Roosevelt have to argue against.

Personal feelings as much as public policy constituted a deep factor in influencing George Washington to retire after his second term. When he left office, political parties emerged.

Washington had presided over the convention which framed the Constitution. He knew what the framers had in their minds. But neither in his personal correspondence nor in his public announcements did he make any strong argument against a third term.

Jefferson's first expression on the subject was in a letter to Edward Cherrington from Paris in 1788, soon after he was informed of the details of the Constitution, 12 years before he was elected President. He said then:

Danger of Permanency

"Re-eligibility makes him (the President) an officer for life and the disasters inseparable from an elective monarchy render it preferable, if we cannot tread back that step, that we should go forward and take refuge in an hereditary one."

In 1805, after he had been elected for a second term, he wrote John Taylor:

"My opinion originally was that the President of the United States should have been elected for seven years and forever ineligible afterwards. I have since become sensible that seven years is too long to be irremovable and that there should be a peaceable way of withdrawing a man in midway who is doing wrong.

"The service for eight years with a power to remove at the end of the first four, comes nearly to my principle as corrected by experience. And it is in adherence to that that I am determined to withdraw at the end of my second term.

"The danger is that the indulgence and attachments of the people will keep a man in the chair after he becomes a dotard, that re-election through life shall become habitual and election for life follow that."

"General Washington set the example of voluntary retirement after eight years. I shall follow it and a few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to anyone after a while who shall endeavor to extend his term.

"Perhaps it may beget a disposition to establish it by an amendment to the Constitution. I believe I am doing right, therefore, in pursuing my principle. . . .

"There is but one circumstance which could engage my acquiescence in another election, to wit, such a division about a successor as might bring in a monarchist. But this circumstance is impossible."

Says Change Necessary

Two years later, in 1807, Jefferson wrote another friend:

"That there are in our country a great number of characters entirely equal to the management of its affairs, cannot be doubted. Many of them, indeed, have not had opportunities of making themselves known to their fellow citizens; but many of them have had, and the only difficulty will be to choose among them.

"These changes are necessary, too, for the security of Republican government. If some period be not fixed, either by the Constitution or by practice to the services of the First Magistrate, his office, though nominally elective, will, in fact, be for life; and that will soon degenerate into an inheritance."

And, just before he quit the Presidency, he wrote to Henry Guest in 1809:

"I am sensible of the kindness of your rebuke on my determination to retire from office at a time when our country is laboring under difficulties truly great. But if the principle of rotation be a sound one, as I conscientiously believe it to be with respect to this office, no pretext should ever be permitted to dispense with it because there never will be a time when real difficulties do not exist and furnish a plausible pretext for dispensation."

James Madison and James Monroe came in after Jefferson. Each served two terms and quit. And though Monroe lacked but one electoral vote of a unanimous election for his second term, he apparently—so far as spoken and written words go—gave no thought to a third term.

For was not his political mentor still watching political developments from atop his hill at Charlottesville?

Holt Seeks Legal Bar Against Third Term

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 10

Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia has announced he would introduce in the next session of Congress a resolution opposing a third term for President Roosevelt.

The Senate's youngest member said he would use for his anti-third term resolution the wording of the resolution passed, 56 to 26, by the Senate Feb. 10, 1928, opposing a third term for President Coolidge.

Hoover in Capital Sees Hamilton On Republican Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Herbert Hoover yesterday paid his first visit to Washington while President Roosevelt was in town since he left the White House, and took part in an informal political discussion with John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, and with Republican congressional leaders.

Mr. Hoover was here primarily to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He said, "I am glad to be here talking pure science instead of politics," and he refused to discuss public affairs with reporters.

However, he was guest at a political breakfast of old friends, given by William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State, and now connected with the Republican National Committee. At the breakfast, besides Mr. Hamilton, were Senators Charles L. McNary of Oregon and Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Representatives Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts and Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio. Present also were Mr. Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, an old and close friend of Mr. Hoover, and four Washington correspondents, also old friends of the former President.

During the day, apart from the Carnegie Institution meetings, it is assumed Mr. Hoover had opportunities for other discussions. The breakfast conference was of the most general nature.

Although tradition dictates that a former President should call upon his successor in the White House if he happens to be in Washington, Mr. Hoover did not do so today. "The President is busy; I don't think I will disturb him," he is reported to have said to friends.

Disinclination to call on President Roosevelt has been attributed as Mr. Hoover's main reason for not returning to Washington, where he still retains a large private residence on S. Street. The house is now occupied by Harry Woodring, Secretary of War. But about two years ago Mr. Hoover dropped unobserved into town, visited the S. Street house where a fire had been lit in a fireplace and some chairs undraped, and conferred with some of his old friends and associates. But on that occasion Mr. Roosevelt was out of town.

Today's visit may have a certain political importance, linking Mr. Hoover a bit closer to the national scene, and indicating a willingness to move somewhat into the central picture. It is believed to show his concern with Republican congressional policy at the next session where the main party lines will be worked out and the keynotes for the 1940 campaign as well as the likely contendors for the presidential candidacy will be developed.

Reindeer Increase By 1,300 in Canada's Northwestern Herd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Should Santa Claus need more reindeer this year, the Canadian Government can help him out, for 1,300 reindeer were born this year on the New Canadian Government Reindeer Preserve in the Northwest Territories. Canada now has more than 4,000 reindeer on grazing lands east of the Mackenzie River, brought there in a five-year journey from western Alaska.

Several Eskimos have been training under Laplanders with the government herd, and the first herd to be given to Eskimos has been set aside in charge of two Eskimo families with a government supervisor.

The reindeer were brought to Canada to start a reindeer industry for the Eskimos, whose former food and clothing source, the caribou, is becoming scarce. Although the reindeer will be under Eskimo care and management, they remain the property of the Government.

When the Eskimos have succeeded in enlarging their herd, the Government expects to receive back the same number the Eskimos started with, allowing the natives to maintain the increase as their own property, if properly handled. Canada is anxious to see the Eskimos build a big reindeer industry in the Far North.

President Eats On Famous China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—President Roosevelt's Dec. 5 visit to South Carolina as the guest of Gov. Olin D. Johnston was historic in more ways than one. In the first place it was one of the very few visits a Chief Executive of the Nation has made to South Carolina while in office.

In the second historic significance was lent to the occasion when breakfast given in honor of the President and his party was served on a set of china made in England more than 100 years ago for President Monroe.

The Monroe dishes were lent to Mrs. Johnston especially for the Roosevelt breakfast by Mrs. William W. Arthur of Sumter. President Monroe ordered the china from an English firm, Mrs. Johnston said, but he refused to accept it when it was made because he considered the price entirely too high. A nephew of Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame was in England at the time and bought the set for 1,500 bales of cotton.

Ontario Conservatives Elect

TORONTO, Dec. 10 (CP)—Lieut. Col. George A. Drew, soldier, lawyer and author, was elected leader of the Ontario Conservative Party yesterday on the first ballot of a convention. Lieutenant Colonel Drew married a daughter of Edward Johnson, manager of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company. He succeeds Earl Rowe who led the Party in the Ontario General Elections of 1937 when the Conservatives failed to unseat Premier Mitchell Hepburn's Liberal Government.

Crossing Work Pushed for 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's grade-crossing elimination program, designed to make America's roads safer and prevent such disasters as the recent Utah school bus-train crash, went forward at a slower pace this year than last.

Bureau of Roads officials said work in the 1938 year did not equal the all-time peak established the preceding year when 1,149 crossings were eliminated, but they pointed to a mark of 711 railroad-highway crossings eliminated, 144 separation structures reconstructed, and 744 crossings protected by devices.

Work was financed from a $200,000,000 authorization in the 1935 Relief Appropriation Act and $50,000,000 in Federal aid highway funds.

Officials pointed out that 626 elminations have been projected for the 1939 fiscal year and more than 400 are under construction.

Pennsylvania led the States in the number of crossings eliminated in 1938 with 37. South Dakota was close behind with 35. Other States totaled: Alabama, 12; Connecticut, 6; Florida, 13; Georgia, 27; Louisiana, 16; Maine, 5; Massachusetts, 17; Mississippi, 23; New Hampshire, 7; North Carolina, 26; South Carolina, 21; Tennessee, 28; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 16.

Huge Bulb Garden

The planting of 1,000,000 flowering bulbs, donated to the New York World's Fair 1939 by the Holland Government, is now well under way throughout the 390 acres of the Main Exhibit Area. The approximate totals of these bulbs, which will greatly add to the splendor of the Fair's landscaping, are: Tulips, 935,000; scillas, 46,000; hyacinths, 11,700, and camassias, 7,000.

The First Ski Steps

E. Gyger, Adelboden

For Winter Transportation

A young skier at Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, tries his first steps.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Americans, it is said, learn the rudiments of walking in order to drive an automobile. It might be said of the Swiss that "the children learn to walk in order to go about on skis."

For this is virtually the case in many sections of Switzerland. The Swiss doesn't have to wait around the house most of the season waiting for the first snowfall. It may come upon the unsuspecting herder during the early days of fall, and he must pull his home-made "boards" down from the rafters before he can go down below into the village.

Little Miss Kleines Kind must have mother tie on her skis before she can get to school, and she is typical of many Swiss children who have to do a few "langlaufs" on their way to school during the winter. And if they are going to a party over at the house of the local Landemann's daughter, their only way of getting there is to ski.

And so while in some countries one's ability to ski is often judged by the color of his parka or his array of waxes, climbing skins, and bindings, in Switzerland learning to ski takes a parallel position with learning to read, write, and run.

Indians Ask Ban on Whites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The banishment of white men from the reservation was demanded at a recent Tribal Council meeting by Chief Joseph Delisle of the Caughnawaga Indian Reservation near here. A resolution urging removal of 35 "trespassers" was forwarded to the Federal Government.

Jude Thibault, Inspector from the Indian Affairs Branch, was present to hear the Indians' grievances. He toured the reservation inspecting houses, following complaints that many Indians on the Reserve were living in squalor.

The majority of the blame for the Indians' troubles was placed on "outsiders" living on the reservation. Chief Delisle said that 35 persons, 26 whites and nine Indians of other tribes were "trespassing" there. He based his right to eject them on the Indian Act and treaties dating back to the French occupation.

Low relief allowances were also protested by the Chief who claimed that New York Indians got $96 a month, while Caughanawaga's Mayor received only $6, with a family of six to support.

"There is liquor brought on the reservation too," the Chief declared. Among the causes for unrest on the Reservation listed by the Chief were lack of work for Indians who were returned soldiers and river water unfit for drinking because of pollution by the refuse from the Ottawa River. One non-Indian was paying $150 a year rent for a property worth $10,000, he declared.

Inspector Thibault is making a complete survey of conditions and will furnish a report to the Indian Affairs Branch at Ottawa. François Brisebois, Agent at the reservation, attended the council meeting and accompanied Inspector Thibault on his tour of the reservation.

Of All Things . . . !

A World Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A plan for a great international exhibition in Hyde Park, here, is put forward by Sir Cecil Weir, Chairman of the recent Empire Exhibition at Glasgow.

Sir Cecil describes the plan as "very dear to his heart." He would like to see the proposed exhibition take place in six years' time.

"I cannot imagine," he states, "anything which would be more helpful to international relations, to bringing home the lessons of international inter-dependence and the blessings of peace than a spectacular demonstration of this kind in the greatest city of the world.

"It would be useless," he adds, "to do this on any but the grandest scale, or far from the center of London. Wembley is too far away, and the natural site for an international exhibition such as I have envisaged is Hyde Park."

Hyde Park was last used for an exhibition in 1851, when the great Crystal Palace, later moved to Sydenham and recently the scene of a disastrous fire, was first erected.

Asking for a Lot

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—A local resident of moderate circumstances advertised for a housekeeper. The first applicant asked in a letter if the advertiser had:

A modern home, private room, private bath, telephone and extension line, a nurse, a chauffeur and a secretary.

"If you have such," the writer said, "you might send your chauffeur by and I'll come look the place over."

A newspaper still carries the ad.

Banks for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Netherlands women are commemorating just now the founding of the Women's Bank of Amsterdam, which, 10 years ago, opened for their exclusive benefit with a woman manager and a staff composed entirely of women. So successful has the undertaking proved that, affiliated to an important Netherlands banking concern, it has recently opened a branch bank at The Hague.

Questioned as to the reason for their outstanding success, the bank manager (a woman) says it is because women are apt to understand the affairs of their own sex better than are men. The clients declare that they are conscious of a kindly interest displayed toward them when they visit the bank, and this encourages them to use it and to tell their friends to do the same.

Floating Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The Grand Coulee Dam project engineers are now gathering material for the construction of two floating camps to be erected on the future lake above Grand Coulee Dam.

These veritable floating islands will be gigantic, for each is to accommodate more than 50 men, and will be a complete housing unit, with barrack, kitchen, dining hall, work shop and tool house.

The lake-to-be will be 151 miles long and these floating camps will be towed here and there, to build this wharf and that dock, wherever need arises. The motive power will be a 64-foot tug, powered with Diesel engines.

A 'Light' Horse

ABILENE, Tex. (AP)—The electric light bills of Rex A. Smith of Abilene are mounting because of his polo mare, Punkin.

Punkin suddenly took a liking to bright lights and turns them on by herself. The lights are the kind with a cord-pull switch and Punkin learned that by jerking the cord with her teeth she gets illumination.

Tax on Incomes By Indians Aid Tribal Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Individually the 6,184 Papago Indians who live on a vast reservation of 2,592,000 desert acres west of Tucson are incapable of saving their money. As a tribe they are very thrifty.

Since June of 1935, when the new reservation government was set up under provisions of the Wheeler-Howard Act, every adult male Papago has been paying a tax of 10 per cent on his cash income, or a minimum of $5 a month. His income includes the earnings of his wife and children if the family goes away for a time to pick cotton or perform any other labor for hire.

Total payments have been $48,000 Half has gone into the general fund, of which the tribe has $22,167.27 remaining. The other half goes into a loan fund. Assets of the five-man loan board are now $23,807.78, with only $6,147 outstanding.

Restrictions on Loans

Restrictions on loans are rigid. The maximum is $150, and every application must be unanimously approved by the board members. Most of the loans have been for improvements to dwellings, such as doors, windows, paint and fly screens. Others have been made for feeding cattle in a drought year, transporting cattle to pastures, where they were fattened for market, and for sending children to junior college after their graduation from the reservation schools.

No money may be paid out of the general fund without unanimous approval of the tribal council and the 11 district, or village, councils. Largest appropriation to date, not yet paid out, is $3,000 for an exhibit of Papago basketry at the San Francisco exposition. The art of basket making is experiencing an extensive revival, and it is believed that the exhibit will attract many buyers.

Improvements Planned

Plans are made for many improvements in the way of roads, wells, and dams, to be undertaken as soon as the general fund has grown a little more. These improvements are designed mainly to increase the stock-carrying capacity of the reservation, which white men would say is fit only for grazing. Nevertheless, the Papagos do raise much corn, beans, melons, squash and miscellaneous vegetables in fields that they irrigate with flash floods diverted from arroyos. Desert mesquite trees, cacti and other native plants are still important sources of food supply for them, as for their ancestors, many centuries before the white man came.

Possibly because they know that the desert will always provide subsistence, it seldom occurs to a Papago to save for emergencies. As fast as they get it they spend their money for luxuries, such as canned goods, phonographs, motorcars, and flashy clothing. But since they were persuaded to assess themselves with an income tax, they are immensely proud of the reserves they are building up as a tribe.

Church Council Called 'Radical'

WASHINGTON (AP)—A witness before the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities Dec. 9 said the Federal Council of Churches had "meddled incessantly in political affairs, invariably sponsoring the ideals of radical groups."

The witness, Prof. Theodore Graebner of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., mentioned the National Religion and Labor Foundation. He asserted that organization told President Roosevelt in 1935 that there "can be no permanent recovery under the profit system." The Foundation sent the President a letter signed by 45 clergymen and theological professors, the witness said.

"There was quite a rebellion among the Methodist laymen early in 1936," Dr. Graebner continued, "when one of the church organizations went Marxian and gave out announcements like this:

"'The present capitalistic order with its profit motive has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by a new order capable of providing the abundant life for all.'

"A Methodist youth organization the same year resolved:

"'We endorse Socialism as being at present the most workable political expression of Christian social ideas.'"

International Loan Urged for Refugees

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 10 (AP)—Judge Michael Hansson, Norwegian jurist and President of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, accepted today the Nobel Peace Prize of $40,000 on behalf of the Nansen Office and in a speech declared the refugee problem was "the biggest social question of our time."

He added that 5,000,000 Jews were in danger of becoming homeless and suggested an international loan for helping all refugees, regardless of race.

U. S. Defense Forces Put Lid on Secrets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army and Navy are quietly tightening the lid on military secrets, in preparation for the speeding up of the Administration's national defense program.

New rules to safeguard forts, warships and planes, indications of a closer tab on aliens in aircraft plants, and a recent hint by President Roosevelt that more funds would be sought from Congress to combat spies gave evidence today of increased caution.

Military circles heard that regulations were nearing completion to keep unauthorized map makers and photographers away from army posts, naval vessels and aircraft. Congress authorized the step early this year.

London Honors Octavia Hill, Pioneer in Improving Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The centenary of the birth on Dec. 3, 1838, of Miss Octavia Hill who might be described as Britain's "Florence Nightingale of the Slums," was celebrated here. She probably did as much for the cause of wholesome, happy living in Great Britain as Josephine Butler did for social reform, or Florence Nightingale for the nursing profession, or Elizabeth Fry for the prisoners of her time.

Housing, town planning, open spaces, rural preservation, community centers, nursery schools were Octavia Hill's special interests.

London marked her centenary in a quiet way in tune with memory of her character.

There was a gathering together of certain of her personal belongings, her desk, her account books, her water-color drawings, her letters, together with a number of those relatives and friends who knew her best.

Ran School in Marylebone

Miss Octavia, it seems, was a thoroughly adventurous Victorian, the eighth daughter of a large family which suffered such ups and downs of fortune that she was finally thrown upon the world to fend for herself. This difficult task she accomplished in the first instance by the opening of a small school in the district of Marylebone.

Marylebone bordered, in those days, upon slums of the worst description. The Industrial Revolution had produced repercussions among the workers of the towns and cities unimaginable in their degradation, disease and despair, and Miss Octavia—then in her early twenties—saw it and turned her always lively imagination to the discovery of some means of bettering conditions.

She had, then and later, many friends—John Ruskin, Mary Harris, Emma Cons, Charles Kingsley, Henrietta Barnet, Beatrice Webb among them—and it was John Ruskin who first paved the way for her life's work by purchasing three houses in one of the most deplorable slums of the district and by consigning to her their management.

Believed in "Personal Touch"

Miss Octavia conceived of "management" as a matter of contact between landlord and tenant in which the one became willing to give generously, and the other to reciprocate generously upon terms of mutual good will. She believed fervently in the effectiveness of the "personal touch," and not until the growth of her labors made it necessary did she so much as contemplate the possibility of enrolling assistants to aid her.

Even then, she insisted upon the total elimination of the mechanical and the inquisitorial. Her workers were instructed in the doctrine that every human being should be accorded the rights of courtesy and understanding. Beneath the external seeming, Miss Octavia and her workers penetrated, in the desire to discover something that was beautiful. On this theory they worked until things that seemed miraculous came about.

"The quick eye," said Miss Octavia once, "the true soul to measure, the large heart to grasp the mighty issues of the new and better days to come—great ideals, greater hope and patience to realize both."

Octavia Hill inspired the foundation of the society of Women House Property Managers which works on a system that bears her name.

But especially—since such work has especially followed her—is she remembered as a housing reformer. By 1928, 11,500 tenancies were being managed by her women followers. Now, in 1938, the number has risen to 50,000. In Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and in South Africa, the "Octavia Hill" system of house property management is being worked by women.

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Britain Stands Firm on Own Feet, Eden Says

(Continued from Page 1)

war to end war and, even if that seemed to some a goal beyond immediate human reach, we did have faith that the power of arrogant militarism would be destroyed, as we hoped, forever. It was our ambition that the nations should enter upon an era of peaceful relations, when barriers to trade and intercourse between peoples would be broken down; when, in the words later embodied in the Kellogg Pact—which bears the name of one of your own statesmen—the nations of the world would renounce war "as an instrument of national policy." Tolerance and justice, we hoped, not force and greed, would rule.

Twenty years after we can reflect ruefully how remote we are from the goal of our hopes. We could spend a long time discussing how this has come about. The blame does not lie upon one government alone nor upon one nation alone. But such jobbing backwards is a vain pursuit, nor is there time for it now. The realities that face us demand all our energy, and all our concentration. What are these realities?

They are blunt and grim. National animosities have not been exorcised; on the contrary, they appear to have been intensified under the banner of rival ideologies. Nor has the way to peace been made plain. Whatever else the world may now have been made, it has plainly not been made safe for democracy. Other systems of government, deriving authority from a totally different philosophy, throw out their strident challenge.

England's Problem

These seem to us in our own country to be the forces that confront us. These forces, and the events which they have let loose, have affected England very closely, perhaps even more closely than the United States; or, if they have not affected us more closely, they have done so in a different way. Faced with such a challenge, we are acutely conscious of the need to defend ourselves, both materially and spiritually, from the gathering storms, to make sure where we stand, and what it is we stand for, and, having made sure, to stand firm. In any self-examination, if it be honest and thorough, we cannot but be conscious of many defects, of many benefits that we have perhaps taken for granted, of many traditions to which we have been content to pay lip service, of a spiritual capital which we have inherited from our fathers, and to which we have not perhaps added our quota.

That is one side of the picture, and a side to which we must not shut our eyes if self-examination is to serve any useful purpose. A false complacency is the worst calamity that can befall any nation in critical times. To realize, then, the extent of the challenge that confronts us, and to be conscious of our own shortcomings, are both necessary. But to be conscious of shortcomings is not to proclaim that we are faint-hearted, still less to suggest that we are decadent. Let us say this with all emphasis.

British People Unchanged

I am convinced from my own experience of what men and women in Britain are thinking and feeling today that the British people are just the same people as they have been in the greatest moments of their history; that they have the same beliefs, the same conceptions of life and society. The great war and its aftermath have not shaken the fundamental faiths, nor undermined the qualities of our people. We do still care, deeply, strongly, and for the same things.

It is quite true that we criticize one another sometimes; we have always done so, and I suppose we always shall. In itself this is no unhealthy sign in any free community, but this does not alter the fact that at heart we all want the same things, we all want to preserve our liberties, we all want freedom and security, not only for ourselves, but for our children and for our children's children. We all want peace, however much we may differ as to the method we think best to follow in order to win the common goal. There is a unity of outlook deeper than all the more superficial disunities of expression. What a nation has in common is what matters most. The still waters of community of outlook sometimes run so deep that they are less noticeable than the controversial ripples on the surface, but they matter more.

It is the essence of democracy that it provides constant schooling in this endless adventure which is the art of government. Democracy is a university in which we learn from one another. It can never be a barracks, where blind obedience is the first essential.

In our university, then, we must be constantly re-examining our political faith, and applying it to the conditions of the modern world. Every political system, be it democratic or autocratic, must continually evolve, and in the last resource the survival of democracy must depend upon the faith which it inspires, and the results which, through faith, it can achieve.

We have to make sure that the way we practice democracy is the most likely way, in the changing circumstances of the world, to guarantee the best and freest life for the members of the community to which we belong. Democracy must have the strength of the best-tempered steel, not rigid, but supple. It must have the strength of the highest form of discipline—self-discipline. It must have the courage to recognize mistakes and injustices, as well as to stand firm for what is right and what is just. This is a high ideal, but without an ideal man will never give of his best. We have to choose what we believe to be the true ideal, and having chosen it, hold to it, and work for it.

The differences in my country and yours are many and varied; indeed, I am prepared to discover many more such differences in these next few days than I have been conscious of hitherto. Yet, despite them all, our conception of the State in our society is very much the same, and what is more important, I believe it is the right conception, a just conception and one that gives the best scope for human progress. I believe, too, that if we are determined that it shall survive it will survive, but if we are not so determined it may well perish. The clock of human progress will then be set back, and we shall not be faithful trustees of what we have inherited, and we shall leave a legacy of strife and confusion to those who come after us.

I am not going to attempt to define democracy. There are many forms and shades of it in many countries, just as there are many forms and shades of dictatorship. I would therefore concern myself only with what is common to all forms of democracy, and what is the most important aspect of it to those who live under it; what, in fact, we in England, and you in America, cherish most.

We and you stand for democracy because we stand for the rights of the individual; because our purpose is to assure freedom for the expression of thought; to encourage conditions in which the individual human personality can live and grow. Man was not, in our view, made for the State. The State was made for man. The art of government consists in striking a just balance between the claims of the individual, and those of the State to which he owes allegiance.

Attempt at Reversal

We are living through an attempt to persuade man to reverse his faith. After centuries of endeavor, he is threatened by the State he has himself created. Man's purpose in creating that State was to enable him to live in order and security, to guarantee to him the opportunity to exercise his faculties freely.

It would indeed be the greatest irony in human history if mankind were to allow all progress to be stifled by the setting up of a new form of idolatry; the worship of the State, to which all men must bow down, and to which they must sacrifice their freedom of faith, of speech, of worship. Yet such is now the doctrine in many lands, and it has passionate and ruthless devotees. "Man," said Pascal, "is an incomprehensible creature."

No believer in democracy could ever accept such a state of affairs.

It is not that we, to whom has been handed down this heritage of freedom, have a false conceit of ourselves. We in Britain know full well that we are no paragons. We acknowledge, of course, that there are many chequered pages in our long history. One of the worst concerns our dealings with you, a 160 years ago.

Yet admitting all this, we know that there are certain standards in which we believe, and which we will not yield up.

Ideals of Democracy

In our conception, a modern democratic state must be based upon racial and religious toleration. Each citizen must enjoy individual liberty, all must be equal before the law. The rights of minorities and majorities alike must be honored and respected. These beliefs are, we are convinced, the basis of all progress. As an Englishman addressing this great American audience tonight, I tell you that these are the beliefs of our English people still, and that they will hold to them in the years that lie ahead.

Let us then sum up, and in so doing let us seek to look into the future.

What do we see?

We see a world vigorous and vital, but ruthless and challenging: a world where force is for many the only instrument of policy.

In such conditions we know that we must believe in ourselves to live. We know that we must champion our ideals, and the faiths to which we hold with an equal strength, or others which we abhor will take their place.

We know that this endeavor will once again tax our strength and our endurance to the uttermost. For all this in spirit we are preparing. Nor are we calling out for help to others, nor seeking to lure others to pull our chestnuts from the fire. We have no such intention.

We know that we are destined, in our land and in our generation, to live in a period of emergency of which none can see the end. If throughout that testing time, however long or short it be, we hold fast to our faith, cradle it in stone, and set steel to defend it, we can yet hand on our inheritance of freedom intact to the generations that are to come.

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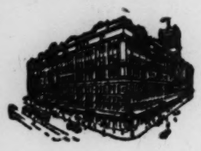

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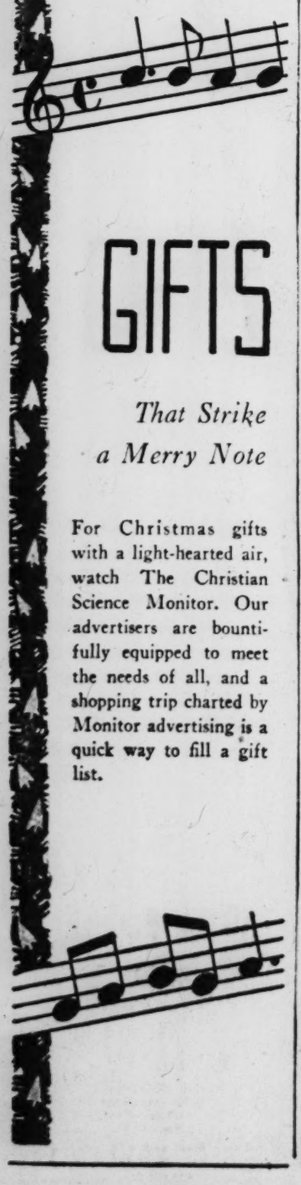

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Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Education in their proposal for federal aid to schools. It is based on the premise that industrial areas like New York draw much of their income from the natural resources in less-populated states and so should support their institutions.

The same proposal was made by Mr. Bane, former executive director of the Social Security Board, who also recommended:

Integration of all federal activities concerned with welfare in one administrative department.

Adoption of a "merit system" by all federal and state agencies engaged in co-operative welfare programs.

Mr. Altmeyer advocated federal matching of state disbursements for dependent children on the same basis as for the aged, raising of the maximum age for dependent child aid from 16 to18, and federal matching of administrative expenses for widow's pension programs.

The Social Security System was described by the chairman as "probably the greatest experiment in joint federal-state effort to meet a national problem."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt proved to be a strict toastmistress, keeping the array of federal chiefs for the most part to brief two to five minute talks. Others who spoke were Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator; Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Public Health; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General; Nathan Straus, U. S. Housing Administrator; Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau; and Charles W. Taussig, Chairman of the NYA Advisory Committee.

History of the Soybean

The soybean has been a principal crop in the Orient for probably 50 centuries, but it is only just coming into its own in this country.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 11

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 11

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Paris Chamber Backs Premier's Decrees

(Continued from Page 1)

ous session in which the Premier had sought Parliamentary support for a stiff stand against Italian colonial expansion at French expense.

In his plea for support M. Daladier had declared that "the integrity of France depends first on the French" and added that only through strength could France protect its territory.

His words were regarded as a warning that the nation had to be strong at home to defend its colonial empire successfully. This warning followed an insistent but unofficial Italian clamor for Tunisia and other French holdings.

Twice during the debate Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, to quell disorders, put on his hat ceremoniously and stalked out, thereby suspending the session.

Frequently, while M. Herriot furiously rang his bell for order, Leftist and Rightist Deputies stood before him shouting charges at each other.

At one point the Chamber forgot political differences for a moment to laugh at a comment by Leftist Deputy Xavier Vallat on Italy's ambitions at France's expense.

"Just because Italy is shaped like a boot," he said, "it does not mean that France is shaped" to receive a kick.

The vote was accepted in the Chamber as marking the official end of the Leftist People's Front, which ruled France under the Léon Blum Government after the 1936 elections and was more or less active in power until M. Daladier took office last April 10.

The Premier clearly had swung his Government as well as his own Radical Socialist Party—a former member of the People's Front with Socialists and Communists—into the Rightist ranks.

The Premier defended his understanding with Germany, his Three-Year Plan of "economic mobilization" and his action in repressing Labor's protests against that plan. He was bitter in his attack on the Communist opposition. He read Communist speeches and documents to support his charge that the Nov. 30 general strike movement in protest against his economic decrees was really a political movement against the Government and to justify his use of military requisition, troops and stern police measures to smash the movement.

Facing the Communist benches, M. Daladier declared:

"It is useless to talk of a strong, free and happy France if you begin by paralyzing it."

Turning to foreign policy, the Premier said, " I want peace with Germany," but warned, "the integrity of France depends first on the French."

He appealed finally for a vote of confidence with a promise that the decree laws would be open to improvement as the Three-Year-Recovery Plan progressed. There were cries of protest from the Left and shouts of support from the Right.

Premier Daladier, handicapped by dissension within his own party and confronted by a Chamber of Deputies almost evenly split on his foreign and domestic policies, had sought to whip together some sort of a majority by which to govern France.

Conclusion of the good neighbor pact between France and Germany last Tuesday and subsequent French-German talks gave M. Daladier a sorely needed bargaining point for support of conservatives.

Rightists had long insisted that France needed an understanding with Germany to be free to set its economic house in order.

The new friendship with Germany, however, served to increase the Leftist opposition to M. Daladier shown by strikes against his economic decree laws.

The Government had dealt a blow to the Le Havre tieup by partly replacing the crew of the French liner Paris with Navy men.

Reich Dictation in the North

(Continued from Page 1)

representations for printing a report of an anti-National Socialist speech in the British House of Commons. Now he is on an extended vacation, and it is uncertain whether he will be allowed to remain with the paper.

Many Danish newspapers obtain large revenue from German advertisers. Recently pressure has been brought to bear on newspapers through these advertisers, and the Copenhagen press as a whole finds itself in a difficult position. Direct German propaganda in the Danish Capital is carried on by a band of 12 energetic German journalists, a number which compares interestingly with a prewar total of two.

More recently Lithuania has felt the effect of Reich policy. In its province of Memel—where the Germans are attempting to obtain autonomy—an anti-Nazi Governor resigned to be replaced by one who had distinguished himself in the German military service during the World War. Something of a counter-balancing effort, however, was undertaken in Lithuania, with a reconstitution of the Cabinet. The purpose of the Cabinet shift was to cement relations with Poland which, itself, is attempting to move out of the German orbit.

Swiss Drive on Nazis

GENEVA, (AP)—The Court of Appeals at Zurich has doubled the sentence of a German convicted of "financial espionage" as the Government continued its campaign against Nazi activities in Switzerland.

Wilhelm Kämpfer, given a month in prison by a lower court, was sentenced on appeal Dec. 9 to two months' imprisonment and forbidden to re-enter Swiss territory for 10 years. The higher court said energetic measures were necessary to end Nazi activities.

The Courts held that Kämpfer, who was sent to Switzerland by German shareholders to audit the books of a Swiss firm, had used his job as a screen for watching for violations of Germany's exchange control laws.

It was disclosed that Paul Bonny, Deputy in the Geneva Cantonal Legislature, was among several dozen Nazi leaders arrested since the Government began its drive early last month. Federal police were reported to be investigating the possibility that Bonny was involved in conspiracy against the Swiss Republic.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Boston Hour" ...	Budapest Quartet	Metropolitan Opera:	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Boston Hour" ...	Budapest Quartet	Kirsten Flagstad in	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gray Gordon's Orch....	"Siegfried"	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"...
5:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gray Gordon's Orch....	Stamp program	"Book Theater"	"Let's Get Together"...
6:00 News Service	News; weather: music..	News Service	Univ. of California at	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 L. Noble's Orch...	Spanish Revue; news ..	Sports Roundup	Los Angles - Oregon	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sports comment ..	Les Brown's Orchestra.	"Musical Rendezvous" .	State football game.	Sport comment .....
6:45 Alf. Landon, talk	Les Brown's Orchestra.	Dramatization	Univ. of California at	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"....	Variety Show: Neighbor	Los Angeles - Oregon	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Swing Club"	"Message of Israel"....	Boy; chorus: orchestra	State football game ..	Myles O'Malley's Orch..
7:30 Joe E. Brown:	"Jim's Question Bee"...	Adrian Rollini's Orch..	California vs. Oregon..	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"...	"Lives of Great Men"	News Service	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Press Time": newspa-	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch	per quiz game	Dance music .....
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Dark Voice": NBC	Fred Waring and His	"Current Trends in	Boston Olympics versus
8:45 questions; answers	original play	Pennsylvanians	Finance": J. M. Landis	Cornwall hockey game.
9:00 "Drama Time" ...	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Hawaiian music	Boston Olympics versus
9:15 "Let's Dance"	Henry Burr: soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Cornwall hockey game
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Boston Olympics versus
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Hodek's Orchestra	Instrumental Trio	Cornwall hockey game.
10:00 Dance program:	NBC Symphony Or-	Disabled Veterans' Re-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Boston Olympics versus
10:15 Leo Reisman, con-	chestra: Artur Rod-	membrance Committee.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Cornwall hockey game
10:30 ductor; soloists ..	zinski, conductor	Disabled Veterans' Re-	Colonel Merriwether's	Boston-Cornwall hockey
10:45 Thurman Arnold ..	NBC Symphony Or-	membrance Committee	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Weather: news ..	chestra: Artur Rod-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	zinski, conductor	Weather Serivce	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"...
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	"Ink Spots": quartet..	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Soliloquy" .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ recital	Dudley Radio Carollers:	.....
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental Trio	Organ recital	mixed chorus; speaker	.....
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus": children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade": recording	Religious service .....
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments":	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra ....
9:45 Talk from Lima ..	Bus": children's prgrm	salon orchestra	nade": recording	Concert orchestra ....
10:00 Church of the Air	Time: Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service .....
10:30 Aubade for Strings.	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service .....
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth": youth sing ..	tist Church service ..	"Old-Time Songs" .....
11:00 Trinity Church	News; weather: Journal	Morning service from	Tremont Temple Bap-	Hymn recital .....
11:15 service	"Neighbor Nell"	Cathedral of St. Paul	tist Church service ..	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church	"Southernaires": quar-	Morning service from	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45 service	tet	Cathedral of St. Paul	tist Church service ..	The Italian Hour .....
12:00 News Service	Music Hall; Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club ...	The Italian Hour .....
12:15 Hawaiian Music ...	Orchestra, Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club ...	The Italian Hour .....
12:30 'Male and Female'	conducting; Viola	University of Chicago	Italian string music ..	The Italian Hour .....
12:45 "Gems of Melody"	Philo, soprano	Round Table	Italian string music ..	The Italian Hour .....
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays":	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano Club	"Life Is a Dream"	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Lima Conference ..	"Great Plays":	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 Talk. "Plastics" ..	"Life Is a Dream"	'Chats About Dogs" ..	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 "Americans All—	"Magic Key": Symphony	"Dime-a-Month" Club .	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15 Immigrants All" ..	Or.; Eric Blore, Eng-	"Dime-a-Month" Club .	Bible": talk; music ..	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30 Texas Rangers	lish comedian; Marian	Broadcast from Poland	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45 Daniel C. Roper ..	Anderson, contralto	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Dog Heroes": sketch .	"The Organized At-	Drama and music.....	Boston Olympics-Corn-
3:15 monic - Symphony,	B. McKinley, baritone	tack on Religion"	"Drama and music.....	wall hockey game ....
3:30 John Barbirolli,	"Democracy Defined":	"Court of Human Rela-	"People's Rally"	Boston Olympics-Corn-
3:45 conducting	speakers	tions": drama	"People's Rally"	wall hockey game ....
4:00 New York Philhar-	"National Vespers" ...	"Sunday Drivers": va-	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics-Corn-
4:15 monic - Symphony,	"National Vespers" ...	riety program	Religious Hour	wall hockey game ....
4:30 John Barbirolli,	News; talk	"The Shadow": drama-	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics-Corn-
4:45 conducting	"Music Graphs"	tization	Religious Hour	wall hockey game ....
5:00 "Words Without	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra": comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Music": readings ..	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Vocal Trio	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	Lima Conference report	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	"Concert Hall of the	"Four Stars Tonight":	Jan Garber's Orch....	Hawaiian music .....
6:15 "Broken Prelude"	Air"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor.	Jan Garber's Orch....	Gospel songs .....
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	"On With the Dance"	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization .....
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News commentator	Variety songs	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization .....
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album" ...
7:15 informal discussion	"Popular Classics"	vocalist; orchestra	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Classical Album" ...
7:30 "Passing Parade":	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon": Jan	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Classical Album" ...
7:45 John Nesbett	Parker's"	Garber's Orchestra ..	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Classical Album" ...
8:00 'This Is New York':	"Out of the West": va-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	Bach Cantata: soloists;	Broadcast from Casa
8:15 James M. Flagg;	riety program	gen; Nelson Eddy, bari-	chorus; orchestra	Manana .....
8:30 A. Woollcott;	"Out of the West": va-	tone; Dorothy Lamour;	"Say It With Words"	Network speaker .....
8:45 drama; music	riety program	William Powell	with Funk and Prescott	Network speaker .....
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer, Gale Page,	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symph. Or-	"Reserved for Ladies":	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations .....
9:30 chestra; Maria	Walter Winchell;	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program .....
9:45 Reining, soprano	Irene Rich: sketch ...	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program .....
10:00 Robert Benchley's	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..	Horace Heidt's Orches-	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
10:15 Variety Program .	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..	tra; vocalists	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Col. Frederick Palmer .	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
10:45 lines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Male quartet	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
11:00 News; music	News; weather; music.	News Service	Commentator	Commentator .....
11:15 Red Norvo's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Dance Music .....
11:30 Pendarvis Orch. ..	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Pendarvis Orch. ..	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Day's End" .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch .	"David Harum": sketch.	Studio interview	"Sweet Music" .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs .....
11:30 "Big Sister": play .	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown".	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life" ...	Girls' Trio	News commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch .	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs .	Italian string music	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service ..	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"...
1:15 Dramatic sketch....	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita" ..	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pauline Alpert, pianist	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Piano recital .....
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	Dramatization .....
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale .	Schnickelfritz Band	World Events .....
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale .	"Treasures in Melody"...	Organ recital .....
3:00 Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	"Happy Hollow Bunch".
3:15 Music Hour	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch .	"Concert Hall"	"Happy Hollow Bunch".
3:30 Curtis Institute of	G. F. Harrison, cond..	"Pepper Young"	"Cats and the Fiddle" ..	Sport reports .....
3:45 Music Hour	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light" ...	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports .....
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports .....
4:15 Patterns in Swing..	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Midstream": sketch ..	Sport reports .....
4:30 Patterns in Swing..	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Memory Lane"	Birthday Ball; Al Jolson,
4:45 C. Hector's music..	"Club Matinee"; news..	"Girl Alone": sketch ..	"Memory Lane"	presiding .....
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch .	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Dad and Junior"	Studio program .....
6:00 News	News; weather; music ..	Yankee News Service ...	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk..	Dance Revue	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch...	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"The Johnson Family"..	Harry de Angelis' Or ....
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner" ..	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Morrie Brennan's Or	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Eddie Cantor: va-	"No Talent Wanted" ..	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.....
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March".	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Dance music .....
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Lifetime Revue"	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 America"; drama.	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Charioteers"; quartet	"Princess of Song" ....
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Ernie Fiorito's "Studies	Dean Dickens, songs ....
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	in Contrast"	Commentator .....
9:00 Robert Montgomery;	Chicago City Opera:	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater: "No-	Latin Quarter Quiz.....
9:15 Olivia De Havil-	Massenet's "Manon" ..	tra; D. Thompson	body's Captain"	Latin Quarter Quiz.....
9:30 land in "Scarlet	Chicago City Opera	Eddie Duchin's Orch	WOR Symphony Orches-	Amateur hour .....
9:45 Pimpernel"	Lyon and Marlowe.....	Eddie Duchin's Orch	tra	Amateur hour .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.:	"Famous First Facts" ..	Amateur hour .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	"Famous First Facts" ..	Amateur hour .....
10:30 "Tango Time"	National Radio Forum ..	Amateur Chefs' Round	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Musical program ...	National Radio Forum ..	Table; speakers	of Melody"; symphony	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music ..	News Service	orchestra; vocalists ...	Pete Herman's Orch.....
11:15 Sports program	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Jose Manzanares' Orch..	Jack Melvin's Orch ....
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Jose Manzanares' Orch..	Jack Melvin's Orch ....

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:15

Quality and Variety Beckon Shoppers to Miami Stores

A Warm Welcome By City Assured Winter Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec 10—The following letter written by a year-round Miamian to friends in Boston tells what's going on in Miami at this time of year. The information should be of as much interest to residents of the southern resort city as it is to those wintering in the North:

Dear Friends:

If you want to get away from all that snow and ice we see pictured take the next train for Miami and enjoy a winter vacation while there is still some room left here.

Jim and I arrived last week, and never, in all the winters we've been down here have we seen such crowds so early in the season. Perhaps the prediction of a severe winter is hastening the arrival of the snow birds, as the winter tourists are often called here, or maybe more people are discovering that it is actually more economical to close the house up North and come down here to live in the sunshine all winter, because that avoids fuel bills and the buying of fur coats, overcoats, warm undies and so many things that are costly.

Miami Shops Beckon

Speaking of clothes, do not make the mistake of buying a lot of resort clothes before you start. The shops here are so very smart and just bursting with the latest fashions and things that will be worn here all the rest of the winter and up North all next summer.

First, I want to tell you about our new house. Yes, I said our house. But don't think for a minute we have been reckless and bought us a mansion on Miami Beach. These ocean and bay front estates are too marvelous for words, and who wouldn't like to own one! But for our modest needs and my wish to lead the simple life this winter, with only one servant in the house, or perhaps none, one of the modernistic bungalows in a pretty residential section of Miami proper, seems ideal. We found we could buy it and finance it through the Chase Federal Savings-Loan Association easily.

The house is stucco on concrete blocks, as most houses here are in construction. It is all white, even the roof being of white tile. But don't think it is colorless. Far from that. Plain yellow awnings are on all the windows, and there is a profusion of bright crotons and flowering tropical shrubs massed around the fountain, which contrast with the smooth, green lawn.

Furnishing a Home

We are having so much fun furnishing it. The stores here specialize in decorations and furnishing that are particularly adapted to the tropical environment. Carpets, rugs, draperies and upholstering materials are simply irresistible, so colorful and unusual.

When we started out to shop on Flagler Street we were struck with the change in the street from last winter. This sure is a progressive city. Nothing is allowed to get old-fashioned or shabby. Each year, it seems all the stores put on new fronts at least, and many are entirely new. The new Burdine store is marvelous and I really think its slogan "America's most beautiful department store" is deserving. It's a streamlined store if there ever was one. The Flagler Street front is ultra modernistic, with its glass brick series that take the place of ordinary windows all the way up the six stories. Inside, it is a symphony in pastel shades, created by indirect lighting in soft colors and the counters and walls painted in harmonizing shades, each department having its own particular tint. Then there are no sharp corners anywhere, counters and wall angles all being rounded.

Burdine's is so big now, it took us some time to find our way around. Of course, I had to stop in the French millinery salon that is in the form of a big hat box and all the dainty furnishings round in shape, too. Already they are showing the new white and bright colored hats for the resort season, and the various gown salons looked most alluring. But as we were hunting house furnishings we spent most of our time buying, and trying not to buy all, the latest and most attractive things for a house I ever have seen.

A Wide Variety

We heard about the Moore Furniture Company, which is out of the business section. So out we went and were amazed to find a great city-like structure just filled with most exclusive and exquisite furniture and interior decorations imaginable. So between furnishings from these two wonderful stores, I do believe we shall have about as nifty a tropical home as anybody could wish for.

Of course, a New Englander can't give up antiques entirely, even in a modernistic house, so as we were passing Ye Old Antique Shop I dropped in and couldn't resist some hooked rugs. They look well on the sun porch.

After going up and down Flagler Street, enjoying the many new stores and admiring the gay Christmas decorations on the street, we thought we should go over to Miami Beach and see what that famous thoroughfare, Lincoln Road, had to offer. This is probably one of the most attractive shopping streets in the world, broad and straight, lined with palm trees with patches of lawn in front of each shop, giving a thoroughly tropical appearance.

Florida's Fifth Avenue

As for the shops, they look like Fifth Avenue moved to the tropics. All the standard stores are represented, Saks, Bonwit Teller, Jay Thorpe, DePinna, Best, and lots of others.

One shop, called the House of Art, we found most alluring and there we bought a number of the little objects that give a house distinction. Jim stopped at Pierre's Tailoring shop and ordered some light suits for the season. He likes the Palm Beach material, being conservative, and its always good style here. We went into Louis' Patio Grill for lunch, and how pleasant it was to be able to sit out under the palms while eating. Next time we are going to try the Palm Tea Room.

When we returned to Miami I began looking again for a hat and finally found one that was not too funny, but still smart, at Nordell's, the biggest millinery shop on Flagler Street. Then I discovered Mary's Hat Shop around the corner, and am having her reblock a fine white felt I had last summer, into one of the new shapes. Mary is noted for her success in this kind of work.

Don't be surprised if a big box is delivered to your door any day now. It will be about as heavy as lead, but you will find in it a taste of Florida, sunshine, oranges, grapefruit, and kumquats, all tree ripened. I want you to see what luscious fruit we are enjoying. There is a little basket of crystallized fruit included, which I hope you will like, too, and some guava jelly and marmalade. The firm from which I ordered it, Johnson's Fruit Corporation, is one of the oldest here.

The Family Marketing

When we get into our new house I know it is going to be fun to market here. Last week I went with a friend when she did her weekly shopping, and learned how it is done. It seems that most people go to the large grocery stores on Saturday, because on that day great bargains are offered. Specials are offered each week. That is, some stores will sell sugar at much below the usual cost, others flour, canned goods, and so forth. Then there is always a wonderful array of fruits and vegetables on Saturday, so with a refrigerator, one can stock up once a week and not have to spend much time shopping on other days.

We went out to West Flagler Street and what markets! It seemed that about everybody in Miami must go there from the crowd and traffic jams. Each store has its own big parking lot, but even so, it was some time before we found a space to park in. Two of the biggest markets are the Tip Top and Tanner's, huge places where everybody walks around pushing baskets on little wheel devices, picking up what one wants from the shelves, then wheeling the baskets up to a counter to be checked, and as you pay your bill a boy grabs your bags and takes them to your car. No waiting to be waited upon, or for deliveries. I was a little surprised at the great variety in these stores. All the familiar brands were on the shelves and so many imported delicacies besides, such as are usually found only in small exclusive shops. We went to another such place on Tamiami Trail, called the Mammoth Store, which is well named. Miami does things in a big way.

And Places to Eat

While we are waiting for our house to be ready we have been staying at a hotel and we like going out for meals sometimes and trying different places. We saw Grandma's Kitchen and liked the name, so went in. It's one of those cafeteria style restaurants, but one of the best, I think. When we don't want to wait upon ourselves, we find Laura Jacobsen's restaurants about as satisfactory as any. She is the woman, you know, who has such success with restaurants in Chicago. She seems very popular here. Up on the Boulevard the other day we discovered the Cottage Inn, an able spot for dinner and luncheon. We shall go there again.

Well, I have given you quite a discription of every little thing we are doing in Miami, but there is so much more to do and see. Do come down and visit us soon as you can get away.

Heartily yours,
Jane Buyers

Biscayne Boulevard in Miami

One of the most famous boulevards in the world. Here cars from every State in the Union and from many other countries roll along under the Florida sunshine. Miami is looking forward to one of its best winter seasons.

Early Arrivals Forecast Record Season in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Rushing to beat the December deadlines on building, contractors are working double shifts to complete their assignments on $6,000,000 worth of new hotels, apartments, and homes in this rapidly-growing city.

City ordinances prohibit any form of building operations in residential sections during winter months when the resort season is at its height. This is to spare sun chasers and rest seekers the noise and clatter of hammers and saws, trowels and brush.

Most construction completed during the summer and autumn has been in private homes. A considerable amount of the $6,000,000 in building has, however, gone into hotels and apartment buildings of the medium size and middle-price range.

Figures compiled by Capt. Ernie Weise, whose lifeguards patrol every inch of the seven miles of free bathing beaches, show there was an average weekly increase of 4,000 bathers during the early weeks of the present season as compared with corresponding weeks of last year. Dock masters, hotel proprietors, and caddy masters, tell the same story, an early and big season.

Miami Beach Pays For Highway Repairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Taxpayers of Miami Beach entered no protest when the city recently spent $280,000 to repair a State road within the city limits, which the State Road Department was financially unable to pay for repairs at that time.

Winter Cruises To Stop at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Seven European cruise ships, carrying thousands of vacationists, will make 13 visits to Miami this season.

Beginning with arrival on Dec. 20 of the Norwegian liner, Stella Polaris, southern cruises will continue until April 10. British liners that will dock in Biscayne Bay include the Arandora Star, the Atlantic and the Laconia, sailing from Southampton and Liverpool.

The French ship, DeGrasse, will make several stops at Miami, and visits are also scheduled by the Polish liner, Pilsudski, and the German ship, Milwaukee, from Hamburg.

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Southeastern Europe Calmer; Revisionist Claims Shelved

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While revision of the Sudeten German frontiers has left the whole of Southeastern Europe in a state of unrest in view of the many unsatisfied revisionist claims, the situation, for the time being at least, has shown a tendency to settle down.

While the continued vigor of King Carol's Rumanian Government in suppressing the Fascist Iron Guard and in adjusting its foreign policy to the new situation has discouraged irredentist movements at its expense, the Yugoslav Premier has warned that there will be no change of boundaries without war.

Bulgaria, which recently has been agitating for return of its lost territory, has suddenly lapsed into silence, while Hungary, after the failure of its proposal to take over Ruthenia and so obtain a common frontier with Poland across the former Czechoslovak territory, has withdrawn its troops from the Ruthenian front and concentrated its interest on absorbing its newly-acquired Slovakian areas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslav Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, has made clear the position of the Belgrade Government relative to border revision. And it is an unqualified "no" Yugoslavia's borders were made with bayonets and can only be changed with bayonets, the Premier said.

He spoke at Novi Sad, administrative center of a district that once belonged to Hungary. He was in the "new province" that would be most affected, if boundaries were to be revised, while among the 60,000 persons listening to him were Germans and Hungarians. As he spoke he was looking directly at persons who hoped "to be restored to the mother country, Hungary," but his words were directed beyond them: to Budapest and Sofia also.

"We want no territory belonging to other states," he declared, "but we will not give up a single foot of our territory." Then he went on to say, "Ninety per cent of our inhabitants are Yugoslavs and we have no frontier question. We will not discuss revision with any neighbor."

This was meant to put an end to rumors circulating in Hungary, Bulgaria, and even Yugoslavia.

Many Serbs, also, have believed that as a friendly gesture Dr. Stoyadinovitch might return a number of former Bulgarian towns to Bulgaria, When George Kiosseivanoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, recently met Dr. Stoyadinovitch in the Serbian city of Nisch, they were widely reported to have discussed treaty revision.

The Budapest Government did not allow Dr. Stoyadinovitch's declarations to be printed in the Hungarian papers.

It may be added that the Yugoslav Government has informed Berlin that it would support Germany in any step the Reich might take to make the new borders of Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia secure. Hungary and Poland have been making efforts to cause an uprising in the eastern end of Czechoslovakia and bring about the annexation of that area by Hungary, thus forming a common Polish-Hungarian frontier. This, it is believed, would only increase Hungary's revisionist ardor and give new fire to Budapest's crusade against Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Hungary Biding Its Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNGVAR, Hungary—The new boundary drawn by the Vienna Court of Arbitration reduced Ruthenia's territory from 12,639, to 11,116-square kilometers, and its population from 725,000 to about 600,000. Such a shrinkage would not be disastrous if the new boundary had not cut across all main roads and also deprived the country of its chief cities along with its meager agricultural districts. Now Ruthenia is left without sufficient fields, with practically no cities, and with neither automobile road nor railroad.

It is an isolated cluster of mountains inhabited by primitive peasants, living in crude thatched cottages with their animals. The tiny country is about the size of Rhode Island and Delaware together.

Some Hungarians hold that the best solution would be for it immediately to become part of Hungary. But four things operate against such a development. First, the new boundary is, in theory, guaranteed by Germany and Italy, so Hungary will not dare openly attack Ruthenia. Hungary, however, might attempt to set up a puppet government for Ruthenia and have it declare the country a part of Hungary, hoping that the guarantors might prevent such an application of self-determination.

It must be remembered, however, that Rumania, too, is vitally interested. Rumania is twice as large, rich, and strong as Hungary and would not be indifferent to a Hungarian conspiracy. Perhaps Yugoslavia would side with Rumania. Many things point to that.

In the third place the Czechs and Slovaks themselves might be able to meet a Hungarian plot with force. Both these peoples may be weak, but if they are backed by Germany and thereby win freedom of action, they might be able to deal with Hungary, for Hungary is also weak.

Fourth, and the most important point, Germany may want to keep Ruthenia from Hungary. Hungary is therefore biding its time.

Bulgaria Keeping Calm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—No nation could be more tempted to give way to irredentist movements now than Bulgarians, but the Government is preventing any display or manifestation that might cause international complications. It is making no territorial adjustment demands whatsoever, and suppresses every popular movement that might provoke a reaction in neighboring capitals.

To impose such tranquillity at a moment of radical frontier revision is not easy, for the Bulgarians have many claims. As Germans, Poles and Hungarians are being restored from Czechoslovakia to the motherlands, every Bulgarian aspires to see Bulgarians restored from Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. At the close of the World War, Rumania took Dobrudja from Bulgaria although not 10 per cent of the inhabitants were Rumanians, while Yugoslavia took purely Bulgarian areas and Greece annexed large districts containing Bulgarian-speaking people.

The Bulgarians assert that 2,000,000 of their co-nationals have been annexed by neighboring lands. This figure is exaggerated, but much indisputably Bulgarian territory was seized and the Bulgarians have never ceased to work for its return. At this moment the nation is especially aroused. The Government is determined to continue its policy of friendship with all neighbors.

Everyone acquainted with Bulgarian development remembers how active irredentist societies were in Sofia for years. The Dobrudjans had their organizations working for the recovery of parts of Rumania. A Thracian society agitated for taking Thrace from Turkey and Greece. Macedonian emigrants in Sofia maintained an irredentist organization in Europe, and the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee was the most notorious band of terrorists.

Since Bulgaria began its policy of friendship with its neighbors, which culminated in the Saloniki Pact of July 31, 1938, it has reaped many benefits.

Rumanian Germans United

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Germans of Rumania have been united in a single group and, through their leaders, have pledged their support to King Carol in his efforts to rebuild the country.

There are nearly 900,000 Germans here and until now they have been divided into two opposing groups—the National Socialists and the anti-National Socialists.

More Power for the Voice of the Law

London Courtesy Police Try Out New Apparatus for Preventing Traffic Mishaps

Lookers-On Listen In on Loud Calls to Imaginary Jaywalkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Courtesy Police here—who tour the roads giving instruction to motorists and pedestrians instead of tickets to the police courts—are trying to reach a wider public.

A police car, with two loudspeakers, and two police officers, drove up to the fashionable Rotten Row horse ride in Hyde Park the other day and proceeded to try out more powerful apparatus.

The cultured voice, issuing orders through a loudspeaker of high power to imaginary jaywalkers, soon brought a crowd of lookers-on. With all the noise coming from the car they could not help but be listeners-in, too. So the tryout achieved a double purpose. It proved the success of the new apparatus, and it enabled a large numbers of Londoners to get a better idea of how the Courtesy Cops go about their business of preventing mishaps.

Soviet Farms: Waste and Vastness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW.—The Soviet State has developed in just ten years the largest farming enterprise in the world, its Commissariat of State Farms. Celebrating its tenth anniversary this year, the Commissariat announced that it now controls 4,137 separate farms averaging greater acreage than any other group of farms. These farms cultivate almost every conceivable crop.

The Commissariat recently reorganized its grain-growing land, totaling 20,000,000 acres, into 342 farms averaging 58,000 acres. About 5,000,000 acres of this land, it declared, has been reclaimed from areas previously considered unsuitable for cultivation, and which could not have been utilized except on a large scale and by using motorized equipment.

On its grain farms, the Commissariat uses 15,500 tractors totaling 508,000 horse power and 13,000 combine-harvesters. It has mechanized all processes of field work, and from 97 to 98 per cent of the entire draft power is motorized.

State Farms Organized

State farms were organized as the "vanguard" of Soviet agriculture, intended not only to develop efficient mechanized farming on a nation-wide scale but also to train personnel to operate the collective farm system. In the years 1932-37 inclusive, the Commissariat of State Farms claims to have trained 97,000 tractor operators, 47,000 combine-harvester operators, 20,000 chauffeurs, 55,000 mechanics and 6,000 field superintendents. Many of these men and women became outstanding directors in the collective farming system.

At present, 129 mass training centers are maintained on State farms, where 3,000 selected peasants are constantly in training. Most state farms arrange study courses in winter, which are attended not only by employees but by near-by collective and individual peasants.

The growth of the state farm system, like that of most other state-owned enterprises in Russia, has been accompanied by a vast amount of waste and almost incredible blunders, apparently the inevitable result of trying to do too much in a hurry. Farms were placed in districts without water, valuable machines were wrecked in the years when they were needed most. City-bred Communists, sent to manage many of the first State farms, caused a vast amount of waste and discontent among peasants. And peasants who were compelled to work on State farms after their land had been confiscated deliberately burned crops and buildings and damaged machines and animals.

In the curious current mythology of the Communists, all such blunders and errors have become the handiwork of "Trotskyists" and other political opponents of Joseph Stalin's faction. These men and women, it is alleged, accepted high positions in agriculture only in order to wreck it, thus discrediting Mr. Stalin. Serious mistakes still are thus explained away. Only a few weeks ago 14 leading agricultural executives in Azerbaijan were shot for alleged "wrecking" in agriculture.

Efficiency Increased

But despite such setbacks, which were more numerous in earlier years but still continue, the State farm system has undoubtedly become more efficient, and after ten years probably is economically successful by any standards. Its workers are better housed and fed and better paid than they were a few years ago, and are therefore more content. They are all paid on a piecework basis, and are encouraged by an elaborate bonus system. There is evidence that Communist organizers first intended the State farm as a temporary expedient, but there is no longer any suggestion that the form is to be abandoned. In fact, the state farm seems to be nearer to the present Communist ideal than the collective farm.

State farms are expected to serve as models for the countryside in their neighborhood. They not only are supposed to teach collective and individual peasants superior methods of cultivation, but also to elevate their cultural standards. The majority of State farms have their own schools, clubs, hospital, post office, theater and library, for the use not only of their employees but also for all peasants living near.

Few Horses in Soviet Now Privately Owned

By the Associated Press

Moscow

The privately-owned horse in the Soviet Union is heading for the last roundup.

To the Soviet tax collector has been entrusted the task of coaxing the several hundred thousands of privately-owned horses into the collective farms.

These animals, representing only a small percentage of the 17,000,000 horses in the U. S. S. R., still are in the possession of individual farmers.

A law requires the individual peasant in the Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian Republics, to pay an annual tax of from 400 to 500 rubles (nominally $80-$100) for his first horse, if he has only one, and an additional 700 to 800 for his second horse. In other sections of the Soviet Union the amount is slightly less.

Student Appetites

The 2,885 students who eat in the Texas A. & M. College mess hall consume an average of 2,000 pounds of potatoes daily; 190 pounds of butter, 2,700 pounds of meat, 5,600 hotcakes, and 9,000 biscuits.

Australia's Legislative Tempo Raised by Inner Cabinet Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The practice adopted by the British Government of calling a small inner cabinet together for preliminary discussion of major issues has spread to Australia. While London has seen a group composed of Premier Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, Sir John Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare and possibly one or two others thrashing out important problems of policy during the Czechoslovakian crisis, Canberra is to see Australia's policy and major matters of national significance dealt with by the six senior ministers.

The Prime Minister, Joseph A. Lyons, has emphasized that the inner cabinet would not have the same powers as the corresponding group in Britain. He has made it clear that none of the 15 ministers could be ignored in any decision made. But it had become necessary to save time and increase the efficiency of the Government. Demands for leadership, for wider vision, and greater vigor had come in constantly swelling chorus in the weeks before the Cabinet was reconstructed and the new move is understood to be the Prime Minister's reply.

Mr. Lyons' action, together with the recent reshuffling of the Cabinet is intended to strengthen the Government following a critical period within its ranks. Government silence during the Czechoslovak crisis had left the public in the dark and highly restless. Harold Victor Thorby, who was Defense Minister, in particular, came in for heavy criticism from the press for alleged defects in military and naval preparedness. Attorney General Robert G. Menzies began to head a faction in the Cabinet which clamored for compulsory military training. This had not been in effect since it was suspended by the Scullin Labor Government in 1929.

The Prime Minister was firmly opposed to conscription. He had pledged himself before the election not to introduce it. It seemed as though a Cabinet split could not be avoided. A solution came easier than was expected. Postmaster General Senator Alex McLachlan unexpectedly resigned owing to criticism of his connections with a concern that was supplying materials to the Post Office. Archie G. Cameron, Minister Without Portfolio, was elevated to that office. Mr. Thorby was given charge of Civil Aviation, while a new Minister, Geoffrey A. Street, took over the defense portfolio with Mr. Lyons' assurance that there would be a vigorous drive for recruits for the militia, and an increase in the strength of that force.

The Cabinet reshuffle has been greeted with moderate enthusiasm. Mr. Lyons' prestige is believed not to have suffered and there is a general disposition to allow him reasonable time in which to test his scheme for quickening the tempo and revitalizing the conduct of Cabinet business.

Canadians Inspect New Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian motorcar industry contemplates the new season with confident expectation of an increased volume over last year, said Col. R. S. McLaughlin, dean of Canadian automobile manufacturers, at the recent opening of the National Motor Show here in Exhibition Park.

The show represented the products of 19 motorcar and truck manufacturers with more than 250 vehicles, and about 40 allied industries, such as oil accessories, motorboats and trailers. The cars revealed distinct trends toward safety and comfort, and between the exhibits staged by the manufacturers at a cost said to be in excess of $100,000 were huge pillars finished in chromium silver. The building was floodlighted in colors, and the exhibits took many novel forms this year.

In addition to a large delegation of motorcar executives from the United States, members of many associations, such as manufacturers of automotive parts, members of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, good roads groups, and representatives of safety associations met at the show, while manufacturers held meetings for representatives from all parts of Canada to discuss plans for the coming year.

In addition to the automotive show proper, there was an interesting exhibit of the motor world in miniature, showing working models of things dealing with transportation, dump trucks that dump, miniature cars, oil wells that pump oil, and even a loom for making upholstery. In the exhibit of model ships was a reproduction of the Queen Mary which really runs, while other models showed the history of British ships from Nelson's day down to dreadnoughts of the present time.

Spain Guards Art Treasures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Paintings, stored in the Prado Museum here, now number nearly 22,000 and every day sees workers of the Council for the Protection of Artistic Treasures in Spain bringing in more loads of canvases.

Since three weeks after the outbreak of civil war, the Council has been industriously combing Republican Spain for works and objects of art, collecting them, and stocking them with as much precaution and security as conditions would allow in such recognized centers as Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid. Public exhibitions, private collections, church ornaments, have been deposited in safer quarters.

Here in Madrid, for example, some buildings have been adapted by special architectural re-enforcement to the exigencies of the situation. Latest inventories reveal such figures as the storage of 1,700,000 rare books, 275,000 of which are from the National Palace collection; 6½ square kilometers of carpets and tapestries, probably the largest grouped collection in the world; 90,000 pieces of pottery; 7,000 articles of church vestments, most of which have been taken from small village churches during the last six months; 14,000 fans; and more than 10,000 pieces of furniture dating from the 15th century.

A staff of 18, under Señor Tomas Malonyay, Greco connoisseur, handles the extensive filing and packing which is essentially heavy when discoveries are being piled into the depositories almost continuously. A recent truck-load of objects included a splendid life-size figure, sculptured in marble; it had been found in a small Alcola village church.

Output of Czech Arms Plants Offered to Foreign Buyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Future prospects for Czechoslovakia's world-famous armaments industry are attracting much attention here at present. In the Skoda works there has been a change, in that Christophe Dochette, Chairman of the company, has left Prague to return to France after nearly 20 years' work in Czechoslovakia. At the same time the Skoda works have denied reports that the French holdings in the company were to be sold to another foreign group.

Skoda's main works are in Pilsen, but there are also branch factories in Doudlevec Hrádek, Jungbunzlau, and Königrätz. All these remain in the new Czechoslavkia. Now that the internal demand has slackened, the technical skill and high production capacity of the plant will be available for foreign orders to a much greater extent than before.

The same applies to the Ceskomoravská-Kolben company, the Brünner Waffenfabrik, the Böhmische Waffenfabrik at Strakonice, the Janaček company in Prague and several others.

The future of these companies has naturally also attracted great interest in Germany, where it is authoritatively estimated that the capacity of the Czechoslovak armaments industry is 50 per cent of the German and 75 per cent of the Italian capacity. Exports have not in recent years taken a very big proportion of production. According to the Deutsche Volkswirt, Czechoslovak armaments exports in 1937 amounted to a little more than £3,000,000. Chief markets were Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, China, Iran, and Brazil.

The Czechoslovak arms factories have also an important interest in the prodction of nonmilitary machine goods. Skoda, for example, also builds automobiles and electrical and other instruments. The Ceskomoravská company likewise manufactures automobiles, boilers, and machinery of various kinds. The Brünner Waffenfabrik makes typewriters, bicycles, and precision instruments. The Janaček company, in addition to machine guns, produces motorcycles and small automobiles. All these firms can, if necessary, extend their nonmilitary production. The main question is one of markets.

More difficult is perhaps the position of firms making ammunition and explosives. They cannot so easily go over to peacetime production. Two important works which remain in Czechoslovakia are Sellier and Bellot, at Vlašim, and the Shell Case Factory Ltd., at Rokycany, producing both small and artillery ammunition. Both are able to produce for export.

Gandhi Clings to Negotiation As Way to Stop Border Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POONA, India—Mohandas Karamchand Ghandi, veteran Indian National Congress leader, who is known to his followers as the "Mahatma," has been preaching peaceful means of dealing with Waziri tribesmen who have been in insurrection on the borders of the North West Frontier Province.

These Moslem tribesmen live outside the Province which is itself controlled by a Congress local government. But they have been making raids into that area. Their suppression is in the hands of the British authorities who remain responsible for all military action.

The speech on this problem, which Mr. Gandhi made to a number of Indian traders at Bannu on that frontier, was reported in his organ, the Harijan.

Mr. Gandhi said in part: "After studying all the facts I have gained the impression that the situation in respect of border raids has grown worse since the inauguration of Congress Government. The Congress Ministers have no effective control over the police, none over the military. The Congress Ministry in this Province has less than the others. I therefore feel that unless Dr. Khan Saheb (Congress Prime Minister of the Frontiers Province Government) can cope with the question of the raids it might be better for him to tender his resignation.

"There is danger of the Congress losing all prestige in this Province if the raids continue to increase. Apart from my opinion, you have to say for yourselves whether in spite of the handicaps I have mentioned, you would rather have the Congress Ministry or some other. After all, the Prime Minister is your servant. He holds office under the triple suffrance of his electorate, the Provincial Congress Committee, and the working Committee.

Can Migrate With Honor

"Some of those who met me today asked me if they could seek safety by migrating from the Frontier Province. I have told them that migration is a perfectly legitimate course to adopt when there is no other way of living with safety and honor.

"A complaint has further been brought to me that the Moslem populations in the affected places no longer give help against the raiders which they used to formerly, before certain sections of the Frontier Crime Regulation Act were repealed and that has encouraged the raiders. While that may be true, let me warn you that if you depend for your protection on the armed assistance of others you must be prepared sooner or later to accept the domination of these defenders.

"Of course you are entitled to learn the art of defending yourselves with arms. You must develop a sense of co-operation. In no case should you be guilty of cowardice. Self-defense is everybody's birthright. I do not want to see a single coward in India.

"The fourth alternative is that of non-violent approach which I am here before you to suggest. It is the surest and infallible method of self-defense. If I had my way I would go and mix with tribes, and argue it out with them and I am sure they won't be impervious to the argument of love and reason. But I know, today, that door is shut to me. The (British) Government won't permit me to enter the tribal territory.

"The tribesman cannot be the bogeyman that he is represented to be. He is a human just like you and me and capable of responding to the human touch which has hitherto been conspicuous by its absence in dealing with him. A number of Waziris came and saw me today at noon. I did not find that their nature was essentially different from human nature elsewhere.

Confidence in Human Nature

"Man's nature is not essentially evil. Brute nature has been known to yield to the influence of love. You must never despair of human nature. You are a community of traders. Do not leave out of your traffic that noblest and most precious of merchandise, namely, love. Give to the tribesmen all the love that you are capable of, and you will have theirs in return.

"To seek safety by offering blackmail or ransom to the raiders would be a direct invitation to them to repeat their depredations and will be demoralizing alike to the giver and the tribesmen. Instead of offering them money, the rational course would be to raise them above penury by teaching them industry and thereby removing the principal motive that leads them into the raiding habit.

"I am having talks with the Khudai khidmatgars (Frontier Red Shirts who, though with no formal alliance with Communism, are regarded as extremely radical) in this connection and evolving a plan in collaboration with Khan Saheb. If the plan bears fruit and the Khudai khidmatgars (Servants of the Homespun) truly become what their name signifies, the influence of their example, like the sweet fragrance of the rose, will spread to the tribes and might provide a permanent solution of the Frontier question."

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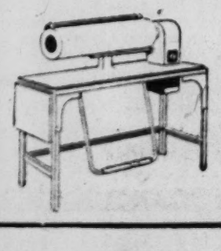

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Helping the Child to See the Beauty of Obedience

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

How One Mother and Little Boy Studied Its True Meaning

And With Pictures, Poems, and Stories Learned That To Obey Is to Listen and to Be Strong

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the methods you have used in teaching your children to be obedient, have you ever tried portraying the beauty of obedience? We have been having an interesting experience in our home, exploring a bit in this direction.

It all started when a mothers' study group to which I belong arranged to bring Esther Requarth, a lecturer and teacher, to give us a few lessons. She showed us the possibilities of character development through appreciation of the arts. Before she left she gave my little boy a miniature color print of Anton Mauve's painting, "Twilight," that she had mounted and put in a little frame for him. It is a restful scene; sheep following their shepherd as he leads them safely along the homeward way at the close of day. On the back of the picture we found these words, "A little boy said, 'Obey means to go where the shepherd goes. The shepherd knows the way.'"

It was a beautiful association to give a child: obedience linked with guidance and security, all in a background of beauty. That my little boy felt the atmosphere of rest and security, I knew, for he said to me one evening after he had been looking at the picture quietly for several moments, "It makes me think of peace."

We Began To Collect Them

We enjoyed this little picture so much that we began looking for others that might hold for us some thought of obedience and the result is that we are putting them all together in a little notebook along with stories, poems, and quotations that are fitting.

For our cover we secured another print of "Twilight," since it had become such a favorite. Inside on our first page we printed the lines that had been given to us with the picture, "A little boy said, 'Obey means to go where the shepherd goes. The shepherd knows the way.'" Underneath this we have added other definitions of obedience that we like:

Obedience is doing lovingly and joyously what we know we should do.

Obedience is prompt response to commands given by those in authority, and to our own inner recognition of what is right.

Obedience includes both hearing and doing.

These Are Learning To Listen

Since one cannot obey unless he first hears and knows what to do, our first section includes pictures of children who are learning to listen. One is Thomas Sully's "The Torn Hat." This picture reminds us of Whittier's "Barefoot Boy," with the sunlight on his face through his "torn brim's jaunty grace." We know the barefoot boy must have been a good listener or he never would have learned all he did about the little people of the woods and fields. We like to read about him.

Our next picture is Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Age of Innocence." We think perhaps this little girl is listening to a story the artist is telling her as he paints her picture. At least, she is sitting very quietly as though she might be listening and we know that Sir Joshua Reynolds loved children and kept many pets and toys in his studio for them to enjoy. Perhaps he told them stories, too.

We have chosen another of Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures for our next page, "Infant Samuel." Samuel is learning to listen to God so that he will not need to depend on others to tell him what to do. The Bible story, telling how Samuel heard a voice calling him, how he ran quickly each time to Eli, answering, "Here am I," and finally how Eli told him it was God calling to him, all show that Samuel had learned to hear and to respond quickly when called. Under this picture we have written little prayers that we like, and a Norse Lullaby:

How strong and sweet
My Father's care,
That round about me,
Like the air,
Is with me always
Everywhere:
He cares for me.

Stories About Practicing Obedience

Following the pages of pictures are little stories and poems that tell about practicing obedience. One is Olive A. Wadsworth's "Over in the Meadow." Here are a few lines:

Over in the meadow
Where the quiet pools shine,
Lived a green mother frog
And her little froggies nine.
"Croak," said the mother;
"We croak," said the nine—
So they croaked and they splashed
Where the quiet pools shine.

These little stories in verse tell about the little toad, the bluebirds, the bees, the crickets, and other babies. Each one listened and obeyed his mother. The rhythm, the repetition of words and ideas, the increasing number of babies from one toad in the first stanza to 10 little spiders in the last, all appeal to children.

We needed a picture as well as stories to illustrate this thought of practicing obedience. We found it in Sir Edwin Landseer's beautiful dog picture, "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society." This dog would lie on the quay day after day, watching to see if anyone fell into the water. If this happened, he would jump in and quickly rescue him. He had attained perfection in obedience.

Sometimes We Have To Try Again

But we know that one does not reach perfection all at once. Sometimes we make mistakes and have to try again. A story and a picture both help us here. The story is of a little lamb who was disobedient. He did not go when the shepherd called the sheep to go home, but ran to the other side of the hill instead. The shepherd did not miss him until he counted the sheep as he let them into the fold. Meantime the little lamb had become lost and unhappy. How sorry he was that he had been disobedient and how glad to have the shepherd come and find him and carry him gently home to his mother. Children love this story. One little boy of four enjoyed it so much that he wanted to dramatize it often. We included it in our notebook along with Plockhörst's "Good Shepherd" picture.

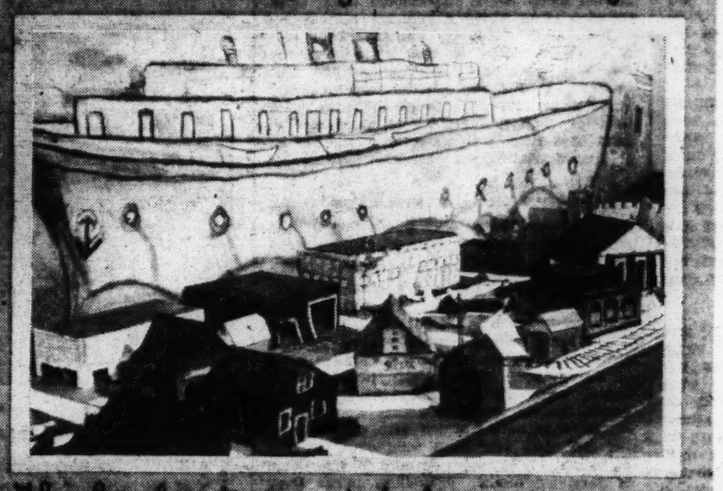
Another story follows this picture, one that helps us to understand that we must do what we know is right to do even when there are people who try to persuade us differently. It is Raymond MacDonald Alden's "The Knights of the Silver Shield." We found it in his book, "Why the Chimes Rang and Other Stories."

One more picture is included in our book and that is "Abraham Lincoln" by Matthews. The quotation we have written under it fits in with the thought of the story just mentioned, as well as with what we know to be true of Lincoln in his life, "with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

I do not mean to give the impression that we have finished our notebook. We have started it, that is all. It is something that will grow, and as it grows, we hope it will serve as an impersonal record of the way in which we, too, have grown in appreciation of the beauty of obedience.

The pictures mentioned in the above story were secured from The Colonial Art Co., Palmer House, Chicago, and from The Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass.

Ann and Bob making a picture of Bathing Park.



The engine is made. The harbor, town and dock are made.

The Snapshots Shown Here Are Among Those Taken by Fifth and Sixth Graders as Part of Their Movie-Making Project. All the Pictures Show Activities or School Work Indoors or Out. Upper Row: Left—A Model by 11-Year-Olds Who Were Studying Schools of Yesterday and Today. Right—Ten-Year-Olds Making a Chalk Drawing in Colors Freely Expressing Their Ideas. Second Row: Left—Nine-Year-Olds With Their Engine. They Had Been Studying Transportation. Right—Another Result of the Study of Transportation. Below — Pre-School Children Watching a Mother Bird Feed Her Babies.

We Make a School Movie

A Step-by-Step Account of a Successful Project

By Mabel Lange Smith

Assistant Professor of Art, College of Education, Wayne University and the Roosevelt Training School, Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

It all started in a school camera club consisting of a group of fifth and sixth grade boys and girls interested in "taking pictures" with cameras, kodaks, and homemade pinhole cameras.

Many discussions went on about pictures taken at home and on field trips. What really makes a good picture? What about the subject, the background, light and dark, distance, lines, masses, proportions of masses of lights and darks, kinds of films, bulb and time exposures?

Our Initial Plans

And then came plans: (1) To improve our outside picture taking. (2) To take pictures of our school playgrounds and the trips we take "Seeing Detroit." (3) To do our own developing. (4) To read all we can on picture making and all things relating to it and to keep a bibliography of the books and articles read.

Our janitor let us use his dark closet for developing our negatives and printing the pictures. This was such fun and a grand privilege. Our equipment included one table, a snap off light, two dish pans, spot light, one pail, printing frames, developer, paper.

The "what to do next" problem came in—"Can't we take pictures inside of school?" (This inquiring brought more active experiences, and some failures which taught so many things, including the need of flood lights instead of ordinary electric lights, reflectors, supersensitive film, more reading, and further questioning of parents and friends on the subject.

The Parents Co-operate

The parents of two of our children brought over their 16mm movie camera "with a few feet left in" that we could use. The children took outside pictures of the school, its flag, its entrance, children going in and coming out, the playground, and the gymnasium classes playing. All of this was with such success that they were ready for more explorations.

"Let's try some inside movies," was the next thought. We did this, but it was a failure—too dark. Here the knowledge gained with "still taking kodaks" came to the rescue. Supersensitive films were used, more flood lights, and reflectors, which brought about success.

Again a lull with the idea of "now what?" Then, "Can't we go about the school taking pictures of children doing things in their class rooms?" Permission to do so was granted by the principal, and the children went about the school locating interesting things to take. The school was never disrupted, for the children took whatever was happening at the time.

After each reel had been taken and sent away to be developed, they were shown on the school projector to the children in the different class rooms. By the time four reels had been taken, this idea came forth, "Why not make a real movie by cutting the reels up and putting the pictures in some kind of regular order?" Another bright idea was "Let's say things about each picture. Captions like these:

"Pat it!
Poke it!
Punch it and
Roll it."

(This is a caption for the picture of a little three-year-old boy in the pre-school who is playing with clay.")

Allen's father had a caption-taking frame, so Allen took the pictures of the captions we made.

When we had the pictures all set and captions put in, we took them over to Mr. Whittinghill and Mr. Mudge at our Visual Education Office, and they showed us how to splice them together.

We Titled The Movie

We titled the movie "Art Goes Everywhere." It shows the school and its playground, the pre-school children, and kindergarten at work, and the first and second grade doing things for "Winter Fun" interest.

The third and fourth grades were having numerous experiences with old and new materials. These odds and ends and discarded materials of all kinds under creative little fingers became the fascinating exhibit of old and new games around the world.

The sixth grade children were working on an activity related to all their subjects. It began in the Social Studies Class with "The Study of European Nations." It showed the children at work on the same ideas in the Literature, Library, Auditorium, Gymnasium, and Art rooms, ending with a big exhibit in the Home Room.

The cost?—$45.00.

The school fund bought one roll of film, the parents another, and the third roll, with the caption reel was given by two teachers at Roosevelt School.

Where shown?—Wayne University; Association for Childhood Education, Michigan State Convention; Western Arts Association, Milwaukee; Progressive Education Regional Conference, Detroit; Progressive Education Art Work Shop, Sarah Lawrence College, N. Y.; M. E. A., District 6, Elementary and Art Division.

Time: All this since February, 1938—one school term.

Our Secret: We have a new idea for another movie.

Art and the Teaching Of Democracy

This film proves the teacher's aim—art can be functional in any school activity. A school art room should serve as a medium for major integration. One of the basic ideas behind the modern school program is that the school be a little world paralleling the adult world so that the children can meet and solve their own problems and be better prepared for the society in which they will live. Art, as much as any other subject, can provide the democratic situation in which we want our children reared. The vital factors are the development and utilization of qualities of citizenship in art workshops of our schools today.

Decorating a Boy's Room

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor and Parents:

I have enjoyed The Parent for a number of years, and many ideas gleaned from this column have been tried out with much success on my two boys, aged four and ten.

Lately I have been making over my 10-year-old's bedroom and wondered if some of you might be interested in the maps we mounted.

For several years we have been collecting colorful maps, but did not find it very satisfactory to thumbtack them on the walls, for they either fell off or became dusty and dirty. Finally it was suggested that I mount them on three-ply veneer board; and last spring, while having the paper-hanger for some other work, I had the lumber company cut boards the size I wanted for my best maps. Then the paper-hanger with his good brushes and paste, applied the maps to the boards. (Anyone could do this with plain boiled water and flour paste, but if a paperhanger happens to be around, it simplifies matters.)

We put the boards under a weight, and next day I put passe partout around the maps, finishing them with two coats of shellac. They look very lovely on the walls and are a constant joy to my boy and his friends. He has always loved maps, and I know it is because we have taken an interest in them with him. His teachers often remark upon his love for them and his wide knowledge of geography.

It is possible to get many lovely maps free from steamship lines, etc. One can also often pick up interesting and humorous maps in many places. One of the maps we mounted is the Monitor's map of the world in the special Coronation issue. It is very attractive framed in blue passe partout.

Another late addition to this room is a linoleum floor map of the United States, six by nine feet in size, showing the principal resources of all the states. Its border depicts modes of transportation on land and sea from earliest times down to the present day. The four corners add interest with colorful pictures of American Indian, pioneer woodsman, Colonial, and Pilgrim types.

Another idea I have found instructive is to cut out interesting pictures and pin them on the boy's wall for a week or two. For example, just now he has a double page from a Monitor Magazine depicting the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World. I know that he will never forget what these seven ancient wonders are. He also has a rotogravure picture of the Rock of Gibraltar. In a week or so I shall take these down and substitute other pictures. He loves to look these over as he rises in the morning and when he goes to bed.

The most used feature of this bedroom is a group of six large shelves that hold the various collections in which a 10-year-old can become so interested. Just now the most important one is a collection of California rocks which he has gathered here and there.

In Egypt, many years ago, Euclid told the young Pharaoh there was no royal road to learning. The new methods of education make learning so easy that at least for the grade-school child there seems a very royal and interesting road.

(Mrs.) B. C.

A Saturday Column

Literature is the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure, and one of the great uses of a liberal education is to enable us to enjoy that pleasure.—Huxley.

Describing Trends in Other Countries

The Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior publishes a Biennial Survey of Education in the United States for the purpose of presenting to the people of the country as complete and accurate a picture as possible of the many types of education they finance, administer, and maintain. In the belief that an isolated picture is not enough and that the value and progress of any system of schools must be shown along with like phases of other systems, the Office of Education has included in its Biennial Survey for 1934-1936 a chapter covering the trends of education in other countries for the years 1926-1936. This chapter has been published in pamphlet form under the title, "A Survey of a Decennium of Education in Countries Other Than the United States." The pamphlet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents.

—News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

A Company Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What pretty paper chains Betty is making!" exclaimed a visitor as she watched the child carefully fitting silver and blue rings together. "Is she getting ready for a party?"

"No, she is making them for her company box," explained the child's mother. "She found it was almost empty this morning so she is planning to make several pretty things for it."

"I never heard of a company box before, but it sounds interesting," said the visitor.

"Betty has had one for several months," said the mother. "The box itself is only a cardboard suitbox that is kept in Betty's closet, but the children who visit her think it is a magic chest. Whenever company comes, Betty brings out the box and it provides suggestions for unusual activities for a whole day. Usually there is a parting gift for the visitor which sends the child home happier than ever."

"What does she keep in the box?" asked the friend.

"Last week she had it nearly full of various things," said the mother, "but three visits from her little cousins nearly emptied it. There were two tiny scrapbooks made of pink paper and filled with animal pictures, a whole envelope of canceled stamps because some of her boy cousins collect them, postcard puzzles she made by cutting the cards in odd ways and putting each puzzle in a separate envelope, a magic ball made by wrapping a nickel in paper and winding string over it, a whole family, with all the in-laws, of paper dolls, and a box of peanut people dressed in fancy costumes."

"She must spend hours making the things," said the friend.

"Yes, she does, and enjoys herself thoroughly," said the mother. "That is one reason I started her on the idea of a company box. She is an only child and there are times when she might be lonely in an adult family, but now there is always something to make or do to keep her company box ready for her playmates and visitors, so it provides pleasure for us all." L. L. R.

'How to Use Radio'

"How to Use Radio," a handbook of practical suggestions for the teacher and radio chairman, has recently been published by the National Association of Broadcasters. The material was prepared by Kenneth Bartlett of Syracuse University. The radio educational drama, the talk, and the conversation program are treated in detail in the section entitled "How to Prepare the Script for the Air." The section devoted to general considerations to be noted in broadcasting educational material also should be very helpful. The pamphlet is being distributed without charge by NAB member stations throughout the country.—From Education by Radio.

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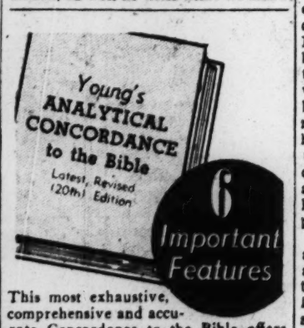

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South Manchurian Landscape

WITHIN an hour or two after the train had left Mukden, in Manchukuo, we found ourselves in the hills. Hour after hour, as the warm afternoon passed, we moved from ridge to ridge—clocking off the ranges with as much regularity as the minutes themselves.

We were glad to leave the flat Manchurian plain behind, exchanging its fertile monotony for the fascination of a changing skyline. For a hilly country offers more to the imagination, being never the same in light and shadow and perspective, and forever tempting one to find what lies hidden behind the high horizon.

Now and then, a peasant looked up at the train from his wooden plough, pushing back his reed-woven hat in the shape of a full cone. And once a little girl, red-clad, pointed at us as she rode in a big, heavy wooden cart beside her father.

THE RICH FIELDS followed us, their crops of soy beans and tall cane giving way to millet, and at length, near the southern border, to paddies of rice. Willows misted the landscape like green waterfalls; acacias cast lacy shadows. In the meadows, the grass grew thick and lush and beautiful, climbing the slopes. No wonder the cows and mules and donkeys along the way were fat, with such hay to munch!

And no wonder the houses were nearly all roofed with thatch. Some of the roofs were shaped like loaves of homemade bread; while the lines of others curved delightfully in a scrolled tilt which we had never seen before. They were steeper than the roofs of the peasants' huts in North China, to which we were accustomed. Some of the cottages had tall chimneys built at the side—outside the house. There were fewer windows; and, instead of being made of clay, the huts were built mostly of plaster and stone.

FOR THE STONE, like the hay thatch, was native to the land. Here and there a stone wall curved like a strong, scaly snake between the fields. Boulders, wreathed with green grass and flowers, added variety to every hillside. Coming from the clay flatness of the Tientsin plain, we leaned forward to gaze with covetous eyes upon many a rock of interesting shape and character—longing to scramble out of the train and gather a barrowful of them for our own garden!

Boulders, too, accented a small stream that lay beside us most of the way, now on one side of the track and now on the other. As we moved farther south, its water grew clearer and clearer, while the soil on its banks became more and more red. Now and then we saw a woman washing clothes in it, or a saucy donkey lowering its head to its own reflection, to drink.

MILE AFTER MILE, we lost sight of the stream only to meet it again. For the railway seemed to follow its valley, burrowing through a tunnel like some long, dark mole, whenever the way was not level enough. Looking back, we could see the track curving like a silver sickle in the sunlight. Behind us and before us, the hills piled up their outlines against the clear blue sky—steep ranges and bare ridges everywhere. In the foreground they were the vivid green of the grass that covered them; while, in the background, their shading tapered off from strong indigo to wistaria-color and at last to smoky gray. Their shapes changed constantly. We saw them in cones and jagged zigzags and in flat table-tops. And sometimes, curiously, the white floating clouds seemed to take the same shapes: a conical cloud above the conical peak, or a rounded cloud above a rounded hilltop.

Occasionally a country temple, at the foot of a hill, reminded us that we were in the Far East, with the curve of its tiled roof gleaming in the sun. More often a shrine made a picturesque note at the edge of a field—or, with dramatic effect, stood on the crest of a ridge with its small horned eaves sharpened against the pale blue skyline.

AS THE TRAIN pressed southward, trailing the echo of its whistle behind it, the slopes were often wooded with fir trees—a slender, delicate species, with long, slim needles. Green in the stillness, the under-sides of their boughs looked blue-gray in the blowing breeze.

Sometimes, chugging up a cutting through a hillside, the verdant slopes were so close to the windows of the train that we could almost reach out and touch them with our hands. Indeed, we wished that we could do so; for they were crowded with wildflowers—the delicately exuberant wildflowers of the highlands. Wild lilac hovered like a flock of lavender moths. Tiger-lilies burnt their orange flames against the green grass. The air tinkled with the small soundless chimes of the harebells. The wild blue Canterbury bells nodded from side to side, tolling their slower, deeper strokes. And there were other flowers—clusters of pink, of white, of yellow—which we could not name, but wanted the more to know, in order to change them from strangers into friends.

Now and then a bird darted out of the grass in a swoop of flight, frightened by the train. And above the clickety-click of the wheels on the rails, and the clatter and clank of the coaches, we could sometimes hear the chirping of the crickets, and the sizzling sound of the cicadas.

IT SEEMED ODD WHEN, once in a while, the train would stop at a station, and its mechanical noises would give way to the silence of a mountain village, stirred only by the slight bustle of the station yard and the voices of a few gaping villagers. At each station, there were the little red brick doll-houses of the railway employees, almost alike, with stiff patches of flowers planted before them, and usually a family of kimonos hung out to dry. For, in the towns, we saw that a good part of the population was Japanese; while in the country, the inhabitants were practically all Chinese farmers.

Now and then we saw one of the peasants resting in the thatched shelter in which he watched over his crops at night. And, in the mountain wind, the rag-tags of the scarecrows waggled grotesquely about the terrace of rice.

AS THE WARM AFTERNOON ripened, the white clouds slowly massed closer above the peaks. In many places, they cast their shadows upon the land, darkening the green of the slopes and the fields in a great loop of shade. Presently they turned from white to gray; and, before we realized it, a mountain shower was upon us. It fell in threads of silver through the sunshine, light and cool. The grass and flowers became even more fresh; the air smelled of the high country; and the leaves of the poplars were polished like wet glass.

At the end of the afternoon, we drew into the valley where Antung lies—looking down upon the city, with its wide streets of modern buildings and its tall poplars. It is noted throughout North China for a splendid nursery, to which many amateur gardeners send for plants. And, indeed, we could understand its fame, seeing how rich the soil was, with the orchards stretching on and on, in healthy rows of green.

The train stayed long in the large station; for the city marks the Manchukuo-Korea border, and here the customs and passport officials came aboard. Idly, while we waited our turn with them, we watched the crowd shuffling and jabbering in the station—Japanese, Chinese and Koreans.

THEN WE WERE ON OUR WAY once more, crossing a long bridge which spans the wide, flat Yalu River. The sails of sampans and junks made parchment-colored triangles above the water. Little groups of fishermen were dragging big nets onto the decks, while young boys, no less intent, plied their fish-lines from the shore.

Beyond the river, we were in the green countryside again, moving through the valley with its rims of lavender hills. And, almost at once, the character of the houses and their people changed. Scarcely had we crossed the bridge before we saw a woman in white blouse, white shoes, and black apron-skirt, tending a cow. And we guessed, from her costume, that we were in Korea.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Two Boys Regard the Moon

THEY stand and watch the early winter moon
Making of evening a silver noon.
They lean at the same angle in the night
Below that casual, drifting kite.
The city's clamor swirls along the street,
And parts like a great river at their feet.
They stand upon an island of delight,
As two who never saw before
A giant dollar on a velvet floor!
They lean at the same angle in the wind.
A dream has caught the fragmentary mind
Over their faces, lean and city-wise,
The moon pours down her bounty from the skies.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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MOTHER AND CHILD: *A Painting by Pablo Picasso*

BECAUSE the most eminent living member of the School of Paris is given to erratic changes of style and unbelievable contrasts in method, he is not always easily recognized. Pablo Picasso is popularly known as an initiator of Cubism, as a first exponent of Primitivism, as a baffling Surrealist. In these phases he is perplexing and often harshly judged. People are inclined to suspect his qualities as an artist, to accuse him of incompetence. They may sigh when they contemplate one of his archaic themes, or abstracted compositions, wishing for something "simple" and "understandable."

Monsieur Picasso himself provides the corrective, serves up calmly, and perhaps even slyly, the simple recipes for which his critics long. He can abandon "chaos" for order, straighten out knotted and contorted surfaces, tame his savagery, and turn out a picture which is gentle and understandable, as this portrait of "Mother and Child," lent for exhibition at the Boston Museum of Modern Art by the Marie Harriman Gallery in New York.

In the upper right-hand corner is his signature and under it the date, '22. That is an interesting bit of information, for Pablo Picasso painted this picture after he had gone through at least three revolutionary changes of style: The Blue Period, Archaism, and Cubism, each one less traditional and more befuddling than the other. This portrait marks a further change, when he turned to the ancient Greeks and Romans for inspiration.

This mother is not familiar and naturalistic; she is large, heroic, detached, like the women carved by Greek sculptors or drawn by classical vase decorators. Picasso has aimed at generalization, at idealization in the spirit of the Greeks. He dislikes to paint subjects which are easily labeled, quickly identified. He is the most active member of a revolution in art aimed to free the artist from photographic realism, from interest in likeness, resemblance, matched surfaces. His oddities and grotesqueness and violence issue from an intolerance of the overwhelmingly naturalistic trend in art. Like his forebear, Paul Cezanne, he has sought authentic artistic values, has been frantically active in getting back to essentials of form, to fundamentals (according to his convictions) of beauty. There are many who will be unable to see eye to eye with him, but few will oppose his desire to seek for such values, in spite of his apparently disruptive methods.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Extraneous Objects

UNCLE LAMBERT had adjusted his glasses and was looking across a corner of the park toward a procession of schoolgirls, decorously advancing two by twos, with a mistress at the head, followed by the older pupils; another mistress near the middle, and the younger scholars bringing up the rear.

"Humph!" said he. "In England they call that kind of procession a crocodile, though it's more like a snake, I should say. Your eyes are sharper than mine—that's the French mistress leading, isn't it, Maud? A very interesting and cultured lady; I met her not long ago at Professor Charlier's. I'd very much like to know the exact title of a new French book we discussed. I think I'll ask her—a single question that won't take me a jiffy. No time for you to chat with Daisy, I'm afraid; mustn't halt the line. Why, what's the matter, Maud? Is it against the rules?"

"I don't exactly know, Uncle Lamb," said Maud doubtfully. "No, I don't suppose it can be. Not when she isn't one of the girls, and you're too old to be an extraneous object." . . .

"When the school goes out for a walk," Maud explained, "Miss Haines wants them to act quietly and like ladies on the street, and never giggle or be silly and conspicuous, so she doesn't like to have them meet anybody who's likely to distract their attention or disturb their composure or upset their manners. Any boy or young man, that is particularly, because they're the upsettingest to meet, especially for the big girls. So when they're walking out, and it's summer and she sees any young man in the distance that she knows any of them know, and sometimes one they don't, if he happens to be extra handsome, or in uniform, or an actor, or something like that, before they quite meet him she says—I mean, the girls say she says—'Young ladies! You will kindly slant your parasols to shield your faces, engage in animated conversation among yourselves, and pay no attention to extraneous objects!'" —From "Vinny Applegay," by ETHEL PARTON. (New York: Viking.)

Chrysanthemums

LEST the snow erase
The last chrysanthemums,
I have filled a green Ming vase
In the hall where an old clock hums
Away the winter hour.
From the calyx of each petal
Breathes a garden with a tower
Paint with bells of beaten metal,
Gold and bronze, whose call
Echoes from a Chinese wall.

LILLIAN LOGAN KEAN

Assurance with Actual Proof

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Scriptures the word "assurance" sometimes denotes an inward experience. The prophet Isaiah writes, for example, (Isaiah 32:17), "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." Here, surely, is assurance in actual proof, the "effect of righteousness," as distinguished from possible hope. A dictionary defines "actual" as "existing in act"; and also as "in action now"; and refers to the word "real," the meaning of which is actual as distinguished from imaginary. Thus one sees that the actual—that which really exists—is "in action now."

Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254), writes: "The human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly to-day, and to abandon so fast as practical the material, and to work out the spiritual which determines the outward and actual."

Those unfamiliar with the realities of Spirit may be governed by the general belief that life, substance, and intelligence are subordinate to human birth, environment, and development. Christian Science, the Science of divine Mind, pierces the ignorance of false material thinking with the illuminating facts of spiritual being. Through the understanding of this Science, one learns the true nature of Life as Spirit, and of man as spiritual, the perfect likeness of God, Life, Spirit. Thus, through spiritual understanding, one knows what it means to have the assurance and proof of a God-governed life.

When, for example, in fulfilling some right purpose, one is unexpectedly called upon to take what might be considered a dangerous flight in an airplane in bad weather conditions, or to start on a sea voyage in the midst of a threatening storm, the understanding that Mind, God, is supreme at all times and everywhere gives one not only an inward assurance of security, but also the ability to demonstrate that security in a way which no material circumstance can overthrow.

When one knows that infinite Mind, Love, is the only presence and power, one rests in security and confidence; for the understanding of the omniaction of Love enables one to prove that it is "the spiritual which determines the outward and actual."

Since God is Mind, infinite and eternal Love, man, as the idea of Mind, is forever sustained and maintained in Love's infinitude. "To be 'present with the Lord' is to have, not mere emotional ecstasy or faith, but the actual demonstration and understanding of Life" (*ibid.*, p. 14). It is to know that man is governed by Spirit, not by matter.

As a musical theme runs through a symphony, so throughout the Gospels and epistles echoes the message, "God is love." Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

One does not attain an understanding of music in a moment, a day, or a year. One begins with the rudiments, and by the application and practice of the rules acquires a knowledge of music. So, through the study and application of Christian Science, the Science of true being, one acquires by degrees an understanding of divine Principle, Life, Love.

The assurance of the presence of God's love may first unfold as hope; then there comes a clearer faith. As one applies faith in God and His spiritual law to meet and solve one's daily problems, it inevitably develops into the understanding of that love which is the fulfilling of the law.

Thus, as Paul writes (Romans 8:16), "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." Mrs. Eddy states (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 255): "Man should be found not claiming equality with, but growing into, that altitude of Mind which was in Christ Jesus. He should comprehend, in divine Science, a recognition of what the apostle meant when he said: 'The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ.'" As a joint-heir with Christ, one's sole object must be to give actual proof of one's sonship with God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Walking in Snow

STEP quietly when thick snow falls
In lazy clouds like fleece,
Walk like a child in soundless shoes,
Go softly, shod in peace.

On silent slopes blue crocus flowers,
Bright buttercups of gold,
And sweet wild roses drowse within
A silver blanket's fold.

Move quietly, on velvet feet,
Through stillness ankle deep.
Beneath the snow spring's garlands lie;
Let no sound break their sleep.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Assurance et Preuve effective

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS les Écritures, le terme "assurance" dénote quelquefois une transformation morale. Le prophète Esaïe, par exemple a ce passage (Esaïe 32:17, version anglaise): "L'œuvre de la justice sera la paix; et le fruit de la justice sera le repos et l'assurance pour toujours." Voilà certainement l'assurance avec sa preuve effective, "le fruit de la justice" et non la simple possibilité d'un espoir. D'après le dictionnaire, "effectif" signifie notamment "qui existe de fait," ou encore "qui est agissant"; il a pour synonyme le mot "réel," qui s'oppose à imaginaire. Donc les choses effectives—celles qui existent réellement—sont agissantes maintenant même.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 254: "Il faut que le moi humain soit évangélisé. Dieu nous demande d'accepter aujourd'hui même cette tâche avec amour, d'abandonner aussi vite que possible le matériel, et de travailler au spirituel qui détermine l'extérieur et le réel."

Ne s'étant pas familiarisées avec les réalités de l'Esprit, maintes personnes se laissent gouverner par la croyance générale selon laquelle la vie, la substance et l'intelligence seraient subordonnées à la naissance humaine, au milieu, au développement. La Science Chrétienne ou Science de l'Entendement divin proclame les lumineux faits de l'être spirituel qui percent l'ignorance du faux penser matériel. Comprendre cette Science, c'est apprendre la vraie nature de la Vie en tant qu'Esprit et de l'homme spirituel — ressemblance parfaite de Dieu, de la Vie ou de l'Esprit. Donc grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, on obtient l'assurance et la preuve d'une vie gouvernée par Dieu.

Supposons par exemple que dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche, on doive inopinément entreprendre ce qui paraît dangereux — un voyage en avion dans de mauvaises conditions atmosphériques, une traversée quand la tempête fait rage. Dans ce cas la compréhension du fait que l'Entendement, Dieu, est suprême en tout temps et partout donne au disciple l'assurance morale de la sécurité; puis elle le rend capable de démontrer cette sécurité d'une manière scientifique, de sorte qu'aucune circonstance matérielle ne peut en avoir raison.

S'il sait que l'Entendement infini, l'Amour, est la seule présence, l'unique pouvoir, le disciple a confiance et repose en sécurité; en effet, comprendre l'Amour et son action souveraine permet de prouver que le spirituel "détermine l'extérieur et le réel."

Dieu est Entendement, Amour infini, éternel; donc l'homme, idée de l'Entendement, est à jamais soutenu et maintenu dans l'infinitude de l'Amour. "'Habiter avec le Seigneur,' c'est avoir, non une simple émotion ou foi extatiques, mais la démonstration actuelle et l'intelligence de la Vie" (*ibid.*, p. 14). C'est savoir que l'homme est gouverné par l'Esprit, non par la matière.

Dans les Évangiles et les épîtres résonne d'un bout à l'autre ce message, comparable au thème dont s'inspire une symphonie: "Dieu est amour." Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p 13): "L'Amour est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations. C'est la fontaine jaillissante qui crie: 'O vous tous qui êtes altérés, venez à la source des eaux.'"

Pour arriver à comprendre la musique, il ne suffit pas d'un instant, d'un jour ou d'une année. On maîtrise d'abord les rudiments, puis on applique et l'on pratique les règles de cet art pour en acquérir une connaissance toujours meilleure. De même, par l'étude et l'application de la Science Chrétienne—la Science de l'être réel—on acquiert graduellement la compréhension du divin Principe, de la Vie, de l'Amour.

L'assurance que Dieu nous aime, que Son amour est présent, se fait peut-être d'abord sentir sous forme d'espoir; puis vient une foi plus claire. Lorsqu'on applique cette foi en Dieu et dans Sa loi spirituelle pour affronter et résoudre les problèmes de la vie journalière, elle se développe inévitablement: elle aboutit à la compréhension de l'amour qui est l'accomplissement de la loi.

Ainsi, comme l'écrit Paul (Romains 8:16): "L'Esprit lui-même rend témoignage à notre esprit que nous sommes enfants de Dieu." Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 255): "L'homme devrait non pas se déclarer égal à l'Entendement, mais croître pour arriver à la hauteur de l'Entendement qui était dans le Christ Jésus. Il devrait, en Science divine, percevoir et reconnaître ce qu'entendait l'apôtre lorsqu'il disait: 'L'Esprit lui-même rend témoignage à notre esprit que nous sommes enfants de Dieu. Et, si nous sommes enfants, nous sommes aussi héritiers: héritiers de Dieu, héritiers avec Christ.'" Comme héritiers avec Christ, notre grand but doit être de prouver d'une manière effective que nous sommes enfants de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Childhood of a Master Mathematician

ETIENNE PASCAL'S theories of education were highly unorthodox, the product of a mind which had discarded scholastic method for the free exercise of reason. When all education began with the drill and discipline of Latin grammar, pounded into little minds from the eighth year onward, Étienne dared to defer formal instruction in the language until Blaise was twelve. First the boy must learn to develop reason and judgment. He must learn the nature of a fact and its value. Information must come to him as an answer to curiosity, as a reward for the desire to know. . . .

Such training in the experimental approach to truth was, of course, unknown in the schools of the time. Indeed, this scientific habit was then a rarity in the intellectual world, still dominated by the scholastic logic of the theologians.

His sister remembers one of his first observations. When he was eleven, he noticed that the hum of a china dish struck with a knife was silenced by a touch of the hand. "Why?" he asked. As the answers he received seemed unsatisfactory, he made a large number of experiments on sound, and wrote a treatise which was found to be well reasoned, ingenious, and solid. . . .

Blaise Pascal's very precocity upset his father's educational scheme. The talk of Étienne's solemn friends turned much on mathematics and geometry. "Geometry! What is geometry?" the child kept asking. The father replied soberly that it was the noblest and highest form of man's knowledge. . . . All that Blaise could learn from his father was that geometry is the science of making true diagrams, and of finding the proportions between them.

Blaise, pondering alone in his playroom, applied his definition. With charcoal he made diagrams on the floor, trying to make a perfectly round circle and an equilateral triangle. There was something that delighted him in the rhythm and balance of the lines. He noted certain evident truths, or axioms. He formulated some circumspect descriptions, or definitions. He set himself problems, and devised satisfactory methods of proof, or demonstrations. Profiting by his training in the use of reason, he proceeded from step to step, until he reached the thirty-second proposition of Euclid: the sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

Now Étienne was convinced, by secure proof, that he had fathered a genius. His Euclid was unlocked and put in his son's hands. The boy learned Latin and geometry together, mastering the science in his playtime. Four years later he was to produce his essay on conic sections, in which he progressed beyond the mathematical knowledge of his century.—MORRIS BISHOP, in "Pascal, the Life of Genius." (London: Bell. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1938

Harvard Men and Women of Natural Science Hold Prominent Place in Education

Wide World. Paul H. Donaldson. Cruft Laboratory. By a Staff Photographer. © Bachrach. Mount Wilson Observatory

Researchers and Their Work at Harvard

1—Dr. Donald H. Menzel, leader of Harvard Eclipse Expedition to Siberia two years ago. 2—Prof. Theodore Lyman, Director of Jefferson Physical Laboratory. 3—Harvard's million-volt atom smasher with its crown of fire. 4—Dr. K. T. Bainbridge, Associate Professor of Physics. 5—Dr. Frederick Saunders, Professor of Physics in acoustics of musical instruments. 6—Dr. G. W. Pierce, Rumford Professor of Physics, Harvard, in field with portable sound receiver. 7—Harvard's starred astronomers, left to right: Leon Campbell, Dr. Payne Gaposchkin, Dr. Bart J. Bok, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. Annie J. Cannon. 8—George David Birkhoff, Professor of Mathematics, Harvard University. 9— Dr. L. J. Henderson, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard. 10—New quarters of The Science Press, Lancaster, Pa., publishers of American Men of Science. 11—Dr. Earnest A. Hooton, Harvard Anthropologist. 12—The North American Nebula in Cygnus.

Public Service: Its Needs

There must be more of prestige and morals and less of the spoilsman in American public service, it was agreed at meetings today and yesterday of a group of selected Harvard students and a number of public service authorities.

In the course of this public service conference sponsored by the Harvard Guardian, undergraduate publication, and held in Winthrop House at Harvard, the authorities on the subject were delighted with the interest of the students and with their keen perception of the problems involved. Many of the students were amazed to come upon vital deficiencies in the present American system of public service, which had been glossed over in their textbook study.

The conference considered recommendations for changes it believes necessary for the establishment of an efficient and responsible bureaucracy. Views of the conference will provide specific proposals as the climax of the two-day meeting.

"As our municipal civil service develops prestige and morals," said Phillips Bradley, professor of political science at Queens College, New York, in one address, "it is likely that general education, not specifically vocational or professional, but of a more cultural significance, will be increasingly appreciated by those in government service as well as by the community at large. In this process of general cultural development in our great metropolitan centers, the city colleges have a unique opportunity to point the way and to provide facilities essential to such a program."

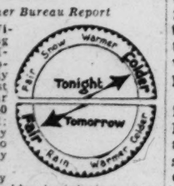
"It is perhaps the most pressing issue of our era," F. Morstein Marx, Professor of Government at Harvard and chairman of the conference stated, "to reconstruct the cadres of our administrative services so as to make them fully effective instruments of government. In proceeding along this line, we cannot confine ourselves to 'keeping the spoilsmen out' or selecting the bulk of our minor officials in accordance with merit standards.

"The vitally significant task is to create within the public service a body of broadly trained administrators, men of social grasp and intellectual alertness, capable of seeking out the best methods of transforming a legislative mandate into administrative practice."

Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of Germany, and now a member of the Harvard Faculty, discussed the traditions of the German Civil Service and its success in avoiding party politics. He pointed to the advantage of exchanging civil servants from central administration offices and provincial offices.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: decreasing cloudiness this afternoon and tonight, slightly colder with lowest temperature near or slightly under 40 degrees tonight; Sunday generally fair; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, somewhat colder in interior; snow or rain in east and north portions tonight; Sunday fair.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Vermont: Light rain or snow, slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong shifting winds becoming northwest, mostly overcast with rain over the north portion tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	42	Minneapolis	24	20
Bermuda	70	63	New Orleans	40	28
Chicago	26	26	New York	44	44
Denver	48	36	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	26	26	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	38	34	St. Louis	32	24
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	52	50
Miami	68	44	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 10.
B—Minimum, Nov. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:07 p. m., height 11.3 feet.
Sunday 1:46 a. m., height 10 feet.
Sunday 2:02 p. m., height 10.9 feet.
Monday 2:40 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:41 p. m.

Crew of Trawler Andover Saved In Cape Cod Wreck

Swinging to safety in a breeches buoy over 150 feet of pounding surf, seven men were rescued today from the trawler Andover grounded on Cape Cod near Chatham. Describing the scene by radiotelephone, the skipper of the vessel, Capt. William J. Bruce, told of waves sweeping by as high as his pilot house.

Two other members of the crew had taken to a dory earlier and reached the shore. All were taken to the Orleans Coast Guard station.

The Andover, owned by General Seafoods Corporation, had been out of Boston for a week and had 50,000 pounds of mixed fish aboard when she struck the beach at high tide in a southerly storm and dense fog. She is a 93-foot single screw vessel launched in 1930.

Soon after the trawler grounded at about 2 a. m. today the Coast Guard Cutter Chelan was ordered to proceed to her aid from Provincetown, but it was believed that nothing could be done toward refloating the already leaking ship until high tide—and even then it was doubtful if any progress could be made.

The rescue of the crew was effected by the combined efforts of the men of the Orleans and Old Harbor Coast Guard stations. A line was shot to the vessel over the roaring breakers and the breeches buoy gear was hauled out.

Boston Events

The Boston Events listing usually found in this space will be found on Page 10 of this edition.

Launching of Ancon

Shortly after noon today, 486 feet of modern ocean transportation was scheduled to slide into salt water from the ways at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The event was the launching of the new $4,000,000 steam-turbine, twin-screw steamer Ancon for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Coming to Boston for the launching, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, in an address prepared for radiocasting over the Columbia Network, stressed the military value of the vessel.

"In sending the Ancon down the ways," he said, "we forge tighter the links between the homeland and those compatriots of ours in the Panama Canal Zone—the civilian operators of a channel of major importance to the economic progress of our country, and the military guardians of a waterway vital to the security of the Nation.

Two Important Goals

"International uncertainties being what they are today, we, unfortunately, can have no assurance that the Ancon and her two sister ships are destined always to travel secure waters on peaceful missions. . . . In launching the Ancon, we therefore attain two important goals—we immeasurably improve our peacetime commercial communications with the Panama Canal and, simultaneously, we provide an important war reserve of sea-going equipment."

The Ancon, second of three new ships to be launched for this company at the Quincy shipyard, is the last word in safety-at-sea construction. Measuring 486 feet in length and with a 64 foot beam, the liner will enter the New York-Canal Zone via Haiti trade, early in 1939 with two sister ships, the Panama and the Cristobal. The Panama was launched Sept. 24 and the Cristobal is expected to follow about March 10.

Safety Features

Fireproofing on an extensive scale and other safety features possessed by few other vessels in the world go to make the trio of ships among the safest in the world, according to line officials. All walls, ceilings, doors, and other structural parts will be of steel.

All-metal furniture has been spe-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Harvard Heads Research Blue Book

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard University outranks all other institutions of higher learning when it comes to the number of distinguished researchers on its faculty, as disclosed by starred ranking in the newly compiled biographical reference book "American Men of Science."

Should anyone be interested in knowing the diameters of prominent galaxies like the Milky Way, the variable height of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer important to overseas radio broadcasting, the favorite breakfast food of mankind's oldest relatives, the plants that grow in the Antarctic, theory of differential equations, or the entepicondylar foramen of insectivores—Harvard's honor men of research can tell them—and more. The variety of subjects for which this biographical summa cum laude—a star—is bestowed, covers the best work in America in all the natural sciences during the past 25 years and more.

Edited by J. McKeen Cattell and Jaques Cattell, the 1938 blue-book of American researchers shows Harvard with a total of 84 top men. The University of Chicago comes second with 65. At Harvard, the Departments of Physics and Zoology head the list with 11 each while chemistry has 10, mathematics nine, botany and geology each eight, astronomy and psychology six, physiology and pathology four, there are three anthropologists and two stars each in the fields of anatomy and parasitology. Out of the 750 men starred in 1927, 1933 or 1938, distributed in laboratories and colleges throughout America, Harvard conferred the Bachelor's Degree upon 53 and Chicago upon 34. On down the list in order come Michigan, California, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Minnesota, Illinois and Yale.

How Merit Was Judged

Dr. Stephen S. Visher, Professor of Geography at Indiana University, has compiled a list of the men attaining starred ranking for each of the five previous editions as well as this one. He explains that the star is prefixed at present to about 1,000 students of the natural and exact sciences in the United States whose work is supposed to be most important. In each of the 12 principal fields the order of merit was arranged by 10 leading men in that science balloting secretly.

Jaques Cattell, as Vice-President and Secretary of Science Press, responsible for editing and printing the directory, disclosed that the names voted upon were combined in one list by interpolation, the numbers in each science being taken proportional to the total number of workers in that field. Approximately the 1,000 were then distributed among branches as follows: chemistry 175, physics 150, zoology 150, botany 100, geology 100, mathematics 80, pathology 60, astronomy 50, psychology 50, physiology 40, anatomy 25, and anthropology 20.

"The star means that the subject of the biographical sketch is probably among the leading thousand students of science in the United States," asserted Mr. Cattell recently. He was interviewed shortly after Science Press moved to a new and more spacious quarters in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was careful to add, however, that "absence of the star does not necessarily mean that the subject of the sketch does not belong in this group." The directory as a whole, includes the records of more than 28,000 men of research.

Honors in Physics

In Harvard's Physics Department the starred men include Prof. Frederick A. Saunders, whose recent researches on violin tone have involved studies of some of the world's most famous instruments by Stradivarius and Guarnerius; Dr. Theodore Lyman, director of Jefferson Laboratory; and Prof. George W. Pierce, director of Cruft Laboratory and noted authority on supersonic sounds, noises which the human ear cannot hear.

In his chosen field Professor-Emeritus A. E. Kennelly stands alone. It was he who discovered with Heaviside, British physicist, the first layer of the ionosphere called in their honor the Kennelly-Heaviside layer. Its discovery was of first importance to radio for it explained how short-wave radio signals were reflected back and forth between earth and sky just as though a ceiling were present against which the waves bounce like rubber balls.

Dr. P. W. Bridgman is opening up a whole new universe in his studies of materials under extreme high pressure. Squeezing liquids of all kinds, for example, he finds that under something like half a million pounds per square inch, there are none that won't become solids. Furthermore such a common example as water turns into seven different kinds of ice under pressure, and most of the ice is hotter than boiling water. Graphite (the lubricant) can be squeezed until it becomes harder than a diamond—capable of scratching steel.

In electronics, Prof. E. Leon Chaffee has developed methods of vacuum tube research which promise appreciably higher tube efficiency and the possibility of saving thousands of dollars worth of electric power annually. Professors Edwin Kemble and John Van Vleck are ranking theoretical physicists. Dr. Kenneth T. Bainbridge and Dr. J. C. Street are pioneering in the comparatively new field of nuclear physics which includes research into the complicated pattern of subatomic particles with cyclotrons and "atom-smashing" generators. Prof. Otto Oldenburg came to Harvard from the University of Göttingen, Germany, and won his star for studies of the kinetics of gas reactions and spectroscopy.

Woman Astronomer on List

In Harvard's Astronomy Department the two attaining starred rank earliest were Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the College Observatory, cosmogonist noted authority on the size of galaxies and meta-galaxies; and Dr. Annie J. Cannon, America's most honored woman astronomer whose work in classifying the stars by means of their spectra (color) accomplished a much needed, exacting task for future generations of stellar enthusiasts.

Dr. Payne-Gaposhkin and Dr. Donald Menzel, both experts on astronomical theory, received their awards previously while Leon Campbell whose work with variable stars entitles him to outstanding rank among such observers, and Prof. Bart J. Bok who juggles stellar statistics when freedom from instructing primitive astronomers permits, are starred in the latest edition.

Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the University Museum and of the Barro Colorado Island Laboratory in the Canal Zone stands out among starred zoologists. His studies of tropical animals and fishes have provided inspiration and guidance to many younger men in this field.

Dr. Henry B. Bigelow is Professor of Oceanography and head of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Prof. Alfred Redfield is senior biologist at Woods Hole; Prof. Charles T. Brues heads Harvard's Entomology Department and Professor-Emeritus Nathan Banks is still active as curator of insects. Harvard's other six starred zoologists are Professors Glover M. Allen, Alden B. Dawson, F. L. Hisaw, Alfred S. Romer, Herbert W. Rand and Dr. William D. Crozier.

Dr. Conant Still Shines

In chemistry, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, student of the fascinating problems of chlorophyll or green coloring matter in plants, is still listed as one of the outstanding men. Prof. George B. Kistiakowsky is the Russian-born chemist who pioneered in photochemistry; kinetics of gaseous reactions and calorimetry. The other chemists are Professors L. J. Henderson, Gregory P. Baxter, Grinnell Jones, Arthur B. Lamb, G. S. Forbes, Edwin J. Cohn, Louis F. Fieser, and Elmer P. Kohler.

Harvard's Department of Botany is headed by Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, authority on the flora of the Philippines and Eastern Asia, former director of the New York Botanic Gardens. Since the partial retirement of Prof. Oakes Ames, another Starred Harvard botanist, Dr. Merrill has spent a great deal of his time supervising activities at the Arnold Arboretum.

1939 to See Building Boom, Federal Savings Group Told

The year 1939 will see the greatest activity in home building since 1929, Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Building and Loan League, told 250 members of the New England League of Federal Savings Institutions, assembled at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, today for their annual convention.

Private initiative will be responsible for most of the boom which he foresees, Mr. Bodfish asserted. About $1 out of every $1.25 spent in 1939 for residential building, he predicted, will come from private sources. Building and loan associations and co-operative banks are in a position to furnish $2,000,000,000 for new residential building, he added.

Ernest A. Hale, President of the League, stated that the function of Federal Savings and Loan Associations is to get people out of debt. "The modern conception of thrift needed today is quite different," he said, "from the painful hoarding practiced and extolled by former generations. In these times when broader consumer markets, rather than capital for greater producing capacity, are most needed, people should save for the purpose of buying more advantageously—save their money before they spend it instead of afterwards. To promote this change in popular thought and practice the Federal Savings and Loan Associations of New England must direct their efforts."

New Paintings To Be Displayed

Three new paintings by Rubens, Zurbaran, and Berckheyde have been acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts, and are now on public display in the new accessions gallery, near the Huntington Avenue entrance. Two were purchased by the museum and one was presented by Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's group of women—regular visitors to the museum who have expressed their appreciation at various times through gifts to it.

Presented by this group was "Church of St. Cecilia at Cologne" by Gerrit Berckheyde (1638-1698). The other two paintings are "St. Francis" by Francisco Zurbaran (1598-1662), and "Portrait of Isabella Brant" by Peter Paul Rubens (157-1640).

Canadians Honor Cahill

A. Allison Dysart, Premier of New Brunswick, and Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Lieutenant-Governor-Elect, will be the guest speakers at the 38th Annual Ladies' Night Dinner of the Canadian Club of Boston on Saturday evening, Dec 17, at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

Christmas Gifts

Distinctive presents for every member of the family, with the label of quality they'll appreciate. From 50c to $35.00... gayly wrapped! Send for our colorful 16 page gift book or better still drop in personally.

FOR HIM

Smart imported and domestic hosiery and neckwear, and fine slippers ... gifts that are practical as well as attractive. Many exclusive with us. 65c to $5.50.

FOR HER

Exquisite hosiery, the ever welcome gift, from $1.00 up ... smart daytime or glamorous evening bags $5.00 to $35.00 ... boudoir slippers, both fancy and plain, $3.00 up.

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THAYER McNEIL

U.S. Candy Quota For 1937 Put At 12 Lbs. a Person

Did you eat more than a dozen pounds of candy last year?

If not, you didn't get your share of the nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds consumed in the United States. And that figure doesn't count the fudge or molasses candy made at home over the kitchen stove. Two billion pounds of candy is a sizable amount no matter how one looks at it.

The confectionary business has come a long way since pre-Civil War days when a kettle and spoon were all the implements needed by a maker of candy. Nor are its wares today limited to combinations of fruits and nuts mixed with honey, or crystallized sugar on a string.

Back in the 1840s a Boston man invented a machine for making sugar candy wafers. And from that time on larger and more complicated machinery has turned out the mountains of candy consumed in this Country. Automatic machinery and increased purchasing power of Americans have put candy making among the big industries.

In catering to the Country's sweet tooth, Massachusetts ranks near the top among the States. It supplies about one-tenth of the Country's candy, with Greater Boston accounting for most of that. The industry is the 17th in dollar sales among Massachusetts industries, fifth for Boston, and second for Cambridge. Cambridge isn't all Harvard University as an industrial map of the city quickly shows.

The 35 or more sizeable candy plants in Massachusetts turn out all kinds of sweets from chocolates to hard candies, from nougats to marshmallows. And they cater to all price classes. One may buy candy by the penny, nickel, dime, or dollar. In confectioners' language candy is "plain" if priced below a dollar a box, "fancy" if priced above. It is the sale of fancy candy that tells the candy manufacturer of business prospects. If people buy high-price candy there is little concern about moving the cheaper kinds. Greater Boston candy men pride themselves on producing a higher quality of candy than any other section of the Country.

Candy is one of those things which one buys by habit or impulse. One doesn't debate over buying a pound of candy or a bar of chocolate the way he may over indulging in a new pair of shoes. Because of this the candy makers have realized the importance of putting candy up attractively. Until candy men became style conscious, the sale of candy was "sticky." It was sold on the old cracker barrel theory — display hardly considered. But those days are gone forever both for crackers and for candy. Today, designing of packages for candy is almost as much an art as designing women's fashions. It is a big competitive issue among candy concerns.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Professor Beware." 1:45, 5:08, 8:30. Also "Boys Town." 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Danger in the Air." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:55, 4:30, 7:50. Also "Three Comrades," with Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6, 9. Tomorrow: Henry Arthur and Joan Valerie in "Road Demon." Also "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Erroll Flynn and Olivia de Havilland.

Fine Arts—
"Bob, Son of Battle." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "Frosty Frolics on Skis." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also Walt Disney's "Lonesome Ghost." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Heart of the North," with Dick Foran, Gale Page and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Next Time I Marry," featuring James Ellison and Lucille Ball. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Ferdinand the Bull," 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster, George Bancroft and Slim Summerville. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 10:30 a. m. 1:40, 5, 8:25.

Repertory—
"Making the Headlines." Also "Marco Polo." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers, Tony Martin and Marjorie Weaver. Also "Heidi," with Shirley Temple.

Radio Programs—Page 4

B. K. O. Boston—
"Room Service," with the Marx Brothers. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10. Also "The Storm," featuring Charles Bickford, Barton MacLean, and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Costa Rica." "White Magic." "The City of Little Men." "Toyland Casino." latest newsreel and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Gangster's Boy," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Spring Madness," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres. Orpheum 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Strand—
"Vivacious Lady," with Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. Also "Border G-Men," with George O'Brien. Tomorrow: Anne Shirley and Ruby Keeler in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Also "Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer.

Tremont—
"Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Also "Power," with Conrad Veidt and Kut Kris Krinkle. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Judge Hardy's Children."

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art galleries and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays

Uptown—
"Service De Luxe," featuring Constance Bennett. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Men With Wings," with Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10

University—
Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." 2:55, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Girl's School," with Ann Shirley. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart, and Edward Arnold. Also "March of Time." To be shown through Dec. 11. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Other Events

John Hancock Hall—
"The Three Sisters," by Chekhov, presented by The Erskine drama department, under the direction of Phyllis Stohl and Otto Ashermann. Men's roles taken by Harvard University dramatic students. 8:30.

Mechanics Building—
Boston's World Fair. Last day.

Wellesley College—
"The Youngest," by Philip Barry, presented by the Wellesley College Dramatic Association, the "Barnswallows," and the Wellesley Players' Club. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. Hendrik Endt, accompanist. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Second in the series of four subscription concerts given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. Gordon String Quartet. Jacques Gordon, first violinist; David Sackson, second violinist; William Lincer, violist and Naoum Benditzky, cellist. 8:30.

Ford Hall Forum—
The Honorable Margaret Bondfield will speak on Labor and World Peace. 7:45.

First Church, Berkeley and Malboro Streets—
"Hour of Organ Music," by William E. Zeuch. Christmas music featured. 4:30.

Newton High School, Newtonville—
Christmas carol service under the direction of Charles R. Spaulding. Accompanists Mary Louise Shadman, Barbara Tower, Jeanne Morgan and Henry Richardson. 4-5. The public is invited.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ciompi's Debut

A young violinist of unusual attainments was heard in a Boston début recital yesterday afternoon when Giorgio Ciompi played the following program in Jordan Hall: Tartini, Sonata (Didone Abbandonata); Bach, Prelude from the Partita in E major, for violin alone; Mozart, Concerto in D major, No. 7 (Köchel No. 271a), with Cadenzi by Georges Enesco; Chausson, Poème, Op. 25; Gluck-Kreisler, Melodia; Principe, Nei Boschi del Renon; Stravinsky-Dushkin, Berceuse from "l'Oiseau de Feu;" Wieniawski, Scherzo Tarantella. Sanford Schlussel was the accompanist.

Mr. Ciompi first studied in Italy, later going to Paris for work at the Conservatoire under Jules Boucherit. He is but twenty, yet he already has acquired a remarkable amount of technic and a poise far beyond his years. His intonation is almost flawless and he plays at times with a suavity and elegance seldom exhibited by one whose horizons have been no wider than his. A mature and seasoned performer might reasonably be expected to play the Mozart, for instance, with delicacy plus discernment and style, but from a youth, such a performance becomes amazing. In this concerto, Mr. Ciompi displayed a cool detachment and a warmth of feeling which, contradictory though they may seem, were of the very fibre of the material itself. Technically secure, he gave a performance which evidenced his thorough understanding of the work and thereby won for himself an ovation.

To the Bach Mr. Ciompi brought warmth and spirit which lifted it from routine. Naturally endowed, apparently, with the traditional Latin temperament, the violinist can turn in a moment from a highly restrained performance to one of marked tempestuousness. Thus there were measures in the Prelude which were more highly colored than is customary, yet one listener found the change agreeable.

Mr. Ciompi had evidently spent more than a passing thought upon the Chausson. To it he brought all of his talents and the piece emerged as a highlight of the afternoon.

At the conclusion of his performance of the "Nei Boschi Del Renon" Mr. Ciompi tried the somewhat risky experiment of repeating the work, having requested his accompanist to explain that it depicted in tone the various sounds heard in a deep forest. The security of the player's technic was revealed with an acceptable dash of humor which augurs well for his interpretative career.

Of course the Wieniawski "Tarantella" brought him a storm of applause which he deserved and modestly acknowledged. His future now appears to depend not so much upon further technical development as upon his ability to blend coolness of approach with warmth of interpretation. When this has been accomplished, Mr. Ciompi may expect to stand as a ranking violinist. The large audience recalled him many times.

G. M. S.

50,000 Christmas Trees Reach Port

Into Boston Harbor yesterday aboard the British gas-propelled ship, Shamaliam, came 50,000 Canadacut spruce trees wrapped up in 7,200 bundles and comprising the initial shipment of a 4,000,000 Christmas tree cargo allocated by Canada to the United States this season. The trees will be piled aboard trucks and transported to all parts of New England, the shippers declared.

Curley Group Expended $142,067 on Campaign

The Massachusetts Voters Campaign Committee, which supported Former Gov. James M. Curley in the recent campaign, has reported to Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook that it received $143,835 in contributions and spent $142,067.

The Leverett Saltonstall Committee reported expenditures of $73,174 and the Governor Charles F. Hurley committee reported expenditures of $79,640.

GRALYN

Furnished or unfurnished single or double sized rooms, $8 to $12 weekly. This includes light, gas, linen, maid service, kitchenette privileges, 24-hour switchboard service.

20 Charlesgate West BOSTON

Scenic Highways Goal of Campaign In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10—The two subcommittees of the Advisory Committee on Roadside Development of the State Planning and Development Commission have recommended zoning of State highways. This would permit the State to have a voice in supervising future growth and to end the present system of billboards and roadside establishments which detract from natural beauties that otherwise could be seen from the highways.

It is expected the Commission will be given authority to carry on a general survey of highway conditions and recommend general classification of highways into scenic, commercial, and other groups as well as limitation of roadside usage to these particular purposes.

The Outdoor Advertising Subcommittee believes roadside improvement may best be brought about by roadside zoning.

Saltonstall and Byrd Voice Good Government Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

Nation's long struggle for political and religious freedom and asserted:

"Today, when we see what is going on in other countries, we realize more than ever before the necessity of fighting continually to maintain that liberty for ourselves and pass it on to our children.

Best Type of Government

"Our ability to do this depends upon our ability to satisfy the average citizen of our community and of our Nation that our form of government is the best type of government for him and his family."

He listed as two of "our most important problems" the necessity of helping youth get a start and the need for preserving cities' ability to perform their purely local services without coming to the state for aid.

Declaring he welcomed taxpayers' suggestions and criticisms, Mr. Saltonstall said:

"Today, when minority groups can bring so much pressure upon our elected officials, it is well to have your group . . . bring pressure equally upon those same officers to prevent them from wasting the taxpayers' money.

Complex Problems

"I have already said that the majority of our citizens can be depended upon to vote right if they understand the problem, and I am convinced the majority of our citizens want and expect our Government to be financially sound.

"But many citizens of today, in the complexities of modern civilization, have no realization or understanding of the financial problems involved.

"I believe your Association will be even more successful in its results in seeing that the governments are economically run and that they perform services demanded of them, when you convince Mr. Average Citizen and he understands the whole problem."

Gifts for Men

MASONIC CHARMS and BUTTONS

7 Diamonds

Diamonds and Precious Stones — Antique Jewelry
Early American and English Silver

Mail orders carefully filled.

FREDERICK T. WIDMER — Jeweler — 31 WEST ST., BOSTON

Dr. Compton Helps Presbyterians In $10,000,000 Drive

Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago, Nobel Prize winner, and brother of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is in Boston this week end to take part in the drive of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to raise $10,000,000 for Christian education.

He will speak tomorrow afternoon at Westminster House, the Presbyterian Student Center in Boston, on the subject: "A Technical World Needs Christianity."

There are already 53 Presbyterian colleges and 52 Presbyterian centers at State and independent universities, Dr. Compton declared today, and the purpose of the drive—which marks the susquicentennial of the church organization in America—is to increase their efficiency.

Consumer Education Conference Set Dec. 15

A conference to discuss the scope of consumer education in both public and private schools will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 15, at 245 Marlborough Street, Boston, it is announced. Presiding officer will be Kenneth B. Backman, Manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau and President of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

The meetings was described as a move to give "those in various fields of education some practical assistance in determining what aspects of consumer education are pertinent to existing and contemplated courses in their curricula."

Participants were announced as: Mrs. Margot Rowland, Westminster Schools; Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, Consumers' Institute; John E. Daniels, Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Edmund S. Whitten, Advertising Club of Boston, and Daniel Bloomfield, Retail Trade Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Lady Grenfell

Lady Grenfell, who passed on yesterday in Brookline, Mass., was long identified with her distinguished husband, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, in bringing comfort and help to thousands of Eskimos, Indians, and fisherfolk of Labrador and northern Newfoundland through the Grenfell Missions.

A native of Lake Forest, Ill., she met Sir Wilfred on an Atlantic liner during a trip from England in 1908 and they were married the next year. In the years that followed she labored in her husband's cause, supervised the organization of missions, and took the business details from his hands. She organized and developed the child welfare department of the mission work and established the Mission Education Fund by which students from the North were brought to the United States and Canada for technical training.

Prickly Pear Travels

The prickly pear, a form of cactus native to the American southwest, has spread so widely in Australia as to cause widespread concern.

Boston Conventions Promise Rich Yield

Because the law of averages shows that each "conventionist" coming to Boston with some group, remains in this city an average of three days and spends approximately $10 a day, the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce estimates that $3,000,000 will be spent in Boston in 1939 as a result of the visit of fully 100,000 of these "conventionists."

This money goes to hotels, restaurants, retail stores and theaters, as well as to a diversified list of other business, declared Glenwood J. Sherrard, chairman of the Bureau, today.

Already 28 large national or international associations have arranged to meet in Boston in 1939, he said. That number is being increased each month. Three groups will attract 5,000 or more delegates each—the Kiwanis International; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the American Chemical Society. The latter group will come to Boston in September as will the Marine Corps League, Inc.; National Association of Insurance Agents; International Stewards and Caterers Association, and the 33rd Degree, Scottish Rite Masons.

Plans to Abate Pollution Ready

A definite and reasonable plan for eliminating sewage from Boston harbor waters will be presented to the Legislature in February, Representative Joseph L. Whiton, member of the special sewage disposal commission, said yesterday.

He said the commission had been making an exhaustive research into the problem and had employed numerous engineers to make studies of the problem with view of making recommendations. He said he was not privileged to disclose the nature of the plan but that he believed it to be a workable one.

Dartmouth Students Vote Aid for Refugees

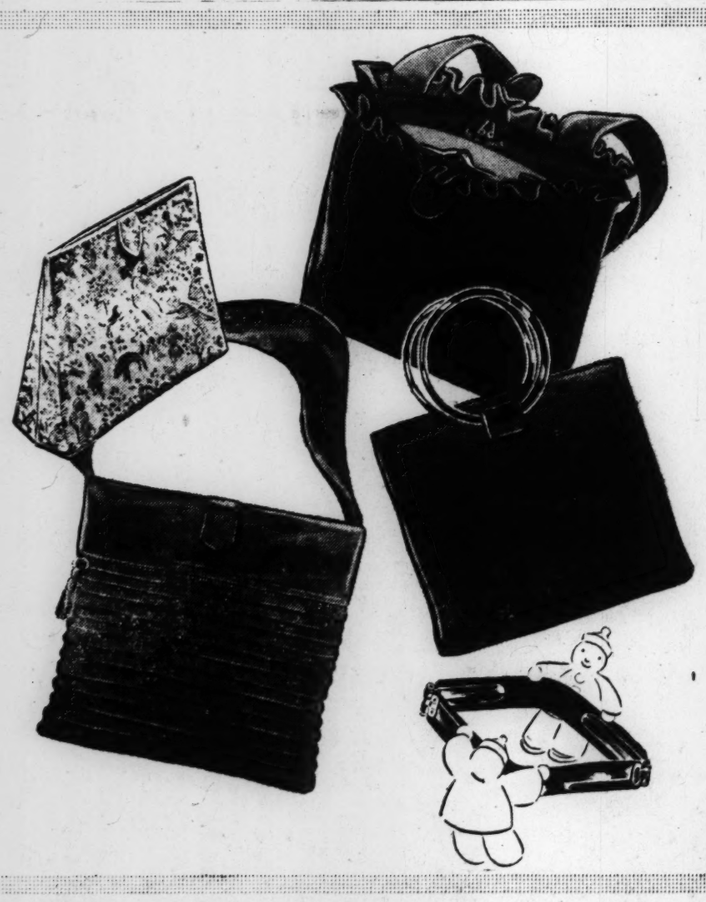
HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dartmouth undergraduates have laid before the President, Dr. Hopkins, the results of a student poll urging the College to provide scholarships for German refugees.

Approximately 1,500 students approved the proposal Dec. 9 by a 2-to-1 vote, a committee headed by Kenneth A. MacDonald of Quincy, Mass., announced. Totals were not disclosed.

Proponents suggested Dartmouth follow Harvard and other institutions in making scholarships available. Harvard set aside $10,000 for tuition with the provision that an undergraduate group raise an equal sum to pay refugees' living expenses at Cambridge, Mass.

Radio Timetable

The Radio Timetable usually listed on the local pages will be found on Page 4 of this edition.



Safe-as-a-Bank-Vault Frames

Exciting news in gift hand-bags . . . "FA-CILE" spring frames made of strong Swedish steel, entirely invisible, but so strong that they can be opened wide only with two hands and so flexible that they close with a spring. Because of their patented "FA-CILE" springs, these bags are called "FA-CILE" Bags. They are large and roomy, made of suede, calf or beautiful rayon velvet. In the group are ring-handle bags, muff bags, and brocaded evening bags, many of them by Bienen-Davis, all beautifully fitted, all with this fascinating spring frame which when opened stays open and which closes air-tight with a mere flip of the fingers. On sale, street floor

$5 to $18.50

Stearns

BOSTON

"Kenwood"

ROLL CALL FOR CHRISTMAS

Kenwood "Supreme" . . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Standard" . . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Arondac" . . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Doubleton" . . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Classic" . . . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Remembrance" . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Ribbon Block" . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Famous" . . . *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Slumber Throw" *here*, at Stearns
Kenwood "Robin Hood" . *here*, at Stearns

☆

Blankets of National Renown for a

GIFT WARDROBE *of* DEPENDABLENESS

"*Kenwood*" and "*Stearns*" . . . two names that guarantee your gift a pedigree of quality and fashion-loveliness. Every "Kenwood" is made of live new wool, strong and firm in weave, deep and soft in nap, and *right* in size. Colors in one style or another: green, rose-tan, light blue, maize, rose, white, peach, orchid, Oriental blue, gold, wine, copper, brown, turquoise, hyacinth, apricot, silver gray, lime, eggshell, dusty-pink, camel, cedar, sapphire, burgundy. Third floor.

Kenwood "Supreme" size 72 by 90, $20 each
Kenwood "Standard" size 72 by 84, $10.95 each
Kenwood "Arondac" size 72 by 84, $8.95 each
Kenwood "Doubleton" size 72 by 84, $17 pair
Kenwood "Classic" size 72 by 90, $13.95 each
Kenwood "Remembrance" size 72 by 90, $25 pair
Kenwood "Famous" size 66 by 90, $12.95 each
Kenwood "Famous" size 72 by 90 $13.95 each
Kenwood "Famous" size 80 by 90, $15.95 each
Kenwood "Ribbon Block" size 72 by 84, $9.95 each
Kenwood "Slumber Throw" size 60 by 72, $6.95 each
Kenwood "Robin Hood" size 66 by 84, $8.95 each

Stearns

BOSTON

N. H. Hidden Taxes Unmasked: What $1,500 Family Must Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 10—The National Consumers Tax Commission has conducted a study which shows that an average $1,500-a-year family in a city such as Manchester pays annual hidden taxes equal to the Federal income tax on a $9,000-a-year income.

"The Commission's findings show graphically how crushing the hidden tax burden is on lower-income families," according to Mrs. Melville Mucklestone of Chicago, Vice-President of the Commission.

"Most families are lulled into a belief they pay no taxes. Actually, only 3,650 Manchester families pay a Federal income tax. All consumers, though, pay a much greater share through indirect levies which produce 63 per cent of all local, State and Federal revenues.

"These unseen taxes, which the Commission is fighting through women's groups already active in nearly 1,000 communities, are paid as part of higher prices on everything the consumer buys."

The Commission finds the average $1,500-a-year Manchester family pays $195.51 in hidden taxes each year, a sum equal to the income tax paid by a family of four on $9,000 a year.

The Commission breaks down the annual expenditures of this typical family, which exceed income by $48.73 a year as follows:

	Expenditures	Hidden Taxes
Food	$493.95	$35.07
Clothing	150.00	12.00
Housing	393.63	82.66
Household operation	52.55	5.36
Household furnishing	55.41	5.65
Automobile	125.16	25.16
Other transportation	16.24	1.79
Personal care	31.53	2.36
Recreation, reading	61.15	6.12
Education	3.82	.38
Gifts, direct taxes	46.82	
Other	118.47	18.96

Suppression of Propaganda by Force Is Held Impossible Under Democracy

Propaganda, written or spoken, cannot successfully be legislated against or suppressed by force if this country is to remain a democracy and the First Amendment to the Constitution continue to be the "palladium of our liberties," in the view of three participants in the third series of conversations at the Boston Center for Adult Education, 79 Mt. Vernon Street, last night. The reason for this, it was brought out, is that propaganda may be either good or bad.

Those participating in the event were Orville S. Polland, attorney and member of the Board of Directors of the Center, who acted as host, and J. Garton Needham, member of the Faculty of Simmons College, and Malcolm Bayley, Make-Up Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Needham and Mr. Bayley conduct courses at the Center.

The three men engaged in an informal, unrehearsed conversation before about 200 persons, covering the history and workings or propaganda from the time of Caesar, through the World War, and covering present world activities. It was the consensus that the source of news must remain free and that the radio must continue to be independent of government operation if the purposes of democracy are to be carried out. Members of the audience took part in the conversation when the principals concluded their discussion.

All Fall
Millinery Reduced
Also GIFTS
Scarfs, silk or wool. Bags, Skating Sets, Jewelry, Trinkets, Brass Novelties.
Ethel Atkins
344 Boylston Street, Boston

Fare Cut for Holidays

The Eastern Steamship Lines announces a special reduced holiday excursion fare between Boston and New York from Dec. 14 to 31, providing return privileges through Jan. 10 on the two ships, Acadia and Saint John.

Group Attains 20-Year Mark In Research Career

The Foreign Policy Association today observes its twentieth year of educational and research work, which has given the American public a clearer conception of international affairs in relation to American policy.

Every two weeks the Boston Branch, with Harvey H. Bundy as Chairman, meets at the Copley Plaza Hotel for luncheon discussions, where members, numbering nearly 1,400, hear such speakers as Sir Norman Angell, former member of the British Parliament; Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist; Harold J. Laski, professor of political science at the University of London; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Sir George Paish, British economist and financial leader.

More than 500,000 persons have attended meetings sponsored by the Association in various parts of the country for the discussion of international problems. National membership has grown from less than 1,000 before 1921 to 17,000 today. In several cities of the 17 branches, successful student forums and study groups have been organized; while in others, institutes have been sponsored, lasting several days and enlisting the interest of the entire community. In 1927 a Washington Bureau was established, to maintain contact with the State Department and foreign diplomatic services.

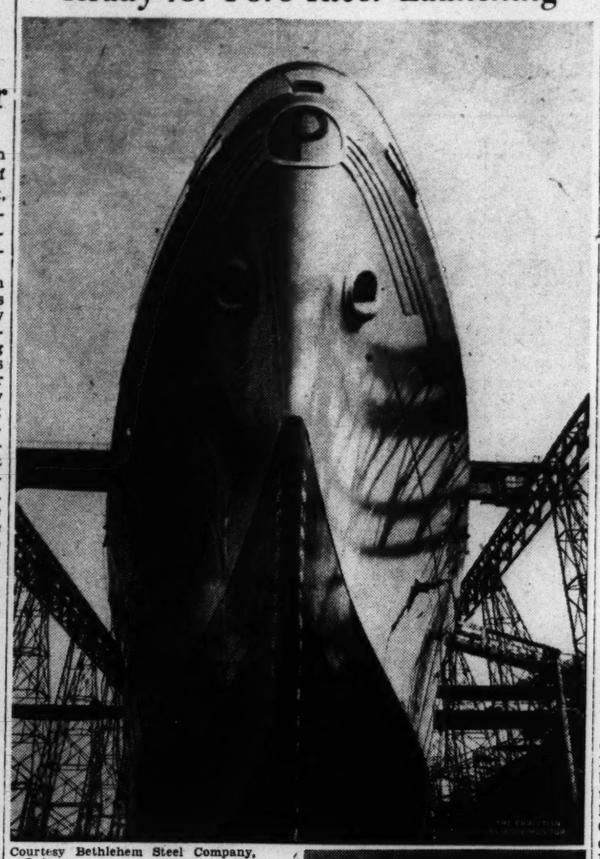
The foundation of all activities of the Association is its research department. Beginning with the organization of a Committee on Opium Traffic in 1922, which carried on an educational campaign, its research has expanded steadily to many other fields.

Each week a bulletin is published, dealing with current international problems. Co-operative contacts with organizations similar in purpose to its own have been developed by the Association in England, Germany, France, Rumania, Switzerland, Cuba, Argentine, and Canada.

U. S. Rubber Consumption

The United States consumes roughly half the world's annual production of rubber, largely because of intensive development of the automotive industry.

Ready for Fore River Launching



Courtesy Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy

Bow of the Ancon

One of three vessels being built at the Fore River Yard for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Mrs. Harry H. Woodring was sponsor for the vessel as it was scheduled to slide into the water today.

Ship Launching

(Continued from Page 9)

cified for the vessels, and aluminum, glass, and plastics play important parts in the decorative scheme. Each of the three hulls will be subdivided into 12 separate compartments, any two of which may be pierced simultaneously without affecting the ship's ability to remain afloat. Even if three compartments are opened to the sea, the balance of the subdivision will keep the craft afloat, officials aver.

Ample lifeboat accommodation is provided with mechanical davits, electric boat winches, and mechanical releasing gear. Other devices are being installed to provide greater safety. Air-conditioned dining quarters are provided as well as tiled swimming pools on the boat deck. Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, wife of the United States Secretary of War, was sponsor at the launching.

Each of the three ships will have speed of 16½ knots and accommodations for slightly more than 200 first-class passengers in 70 staterooms.

Harry H. Woodring
Secretary of War

Board to Examine U. S. Costs Urged By Economist at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A budget committee, charged with the duty of examining the whole field of federal expenditures, is the guard rail which the Chamber of Commerce Committee would erect along the financially foreboding curves of Government expenditures, according to Fred R. Fairchild, Yale Economics Professor and Chairman of the Federal Finance Committee of the Chamber.

"There is no procedure," quotes Professor Fairchild from his committee's report, "whereby either the House or the Senate, as a whole, considers the aggregate total of expenditures before an appropriation committee begins its work or, for that matter, after all the appropriations are passed.

"Appropriation bills," says he, come up for consideration piecemeal, usually with an appreciable lapse of time between such bills, which tends to dull memories as to totals."

Ample Air Service Proposed as Factor In Communications

With rail facilities all that could be asked for and with harbor facilities giving promise of expansion consistent with the city's growth, New Haven is hoping to round out its transportation and communications picture with equally competent air service.

Only this week the Secretary of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce urged before the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington the granting of the request made by Mayor Murphy in October for a resumption of air mail service through scheduled air mail stops at the municipal airport, either by a feeder line such as the Airline Feeder System Inc., or by such other airplane service as may qualify.

New Haven's importance in the industrial, transportation, and cultural life of New England and its logical place in the development of a comprehensive aerial communications service encourage the hope that a favorable reception will be accorded the petition now before the Federal authority.

Herring Scales Bring Income To Maine Fishermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Dec. 10—Providing lustrous beauty for feminine necks in America are the pearl divers of the South Seas and the herring fishermen of Eastport—for the humble herring now contributes his shimmering scales to the making of artificial pearls.

Eastport fishermen have a new source of income in the 3 to 5 cents a pound they receive for their herring scales. Altogether, during the past season, about 150 local fishermen disposed of more than 600,000 pounds of scales to the Mearl Corporation factory, which was opened in 1931 to manufacture herring-scale lacquer. It operated this year from March 1 to Dec. 1.

Shortly after the factory opened at Eastport, herring became scarce on the eastern Maine coast and scales had to be imported for several years from Chesapeake Bay and the West Coast to add to the domestic supply. But this season the fish were more plentiful locally.

Fundy herring are said to be superior for this purpose because the Bay tides, rising and falling more than 30 feet, stir up quantities of sea food for the fish, permitting them to develop superior scales.

The lacquer manufactured at the pearl factory is used for other processes beside artificial pearl production. There is a brisk demand for it among makers of automobile fixtures, pottery, toilet articles, ornaments, household appliances and toys. It is applied by either dipping or spraying.

M. I. T. Society of Arts Announces Lecture Series

A series of four lectures is announced by the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the first beginning tomorrow when Dr. Charles S. Draper, Associate Professor of Aeronautical Engineering at the Institute, will give an illustrated lecture on "How a Pilot Navigates the Air."

The three remaining lectures will be given by Dr. Frederick G. Keyes, head of the Chemistry Department, Jan. 15; Frederick K. Morris, Professor of Geology, Feb. 12; and Joseph W. Horton, Associate Professor of Biological Engineering, March 12.

Dinner for Saltonstall

Preparations for the testimonial dinner to Governor-elect Leverett Saltonstall by Newton citizens at the Newton High School Jan. 3, neared completion today with the list of guests at the head table including: the Governor-Elect and his wife, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Lieut. Gov.-Elect Horace T. Cahill, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; William E. Hurley, State Treasurer; Russell A. Wood, victorious Republican candidate for State Auditor; and many other Republican party leaders.

Holiday Voyages Mark Week End At Boston Port

Week End Sailings

Festivities, symbolic of the season, feature the sailings of trans-Atlantic liners from Boston today and tomorrow, when large groups embark for holiday visits to their ancestral homes. The vessels are part of a fleet of 36 boats that are due at Boston over the week-end, including coastwise passenger craft, sturdy freighters from many lands, and tankers and colliers with fuel oil and coal.

Among the fleet are four deep-water passenger liners constituting the Christmas sailings of two overseas lines and one tropical cruising line. Yuletide decorations appear in the public rooms of the big liners and special entertainments are planned during the voyages.

First of the Christmas trans-Atlantic sailings is the Caledonia of the Anchor Line, sailing this noon for Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow. Just prior to that departure, the Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships, headed downstream for a 19-day cruise to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica, first of the season's "short" cruises of this line, to Jamaica. This vessel returns to Boston Dec. 29.

Miss J. Albert Baker of Wellfleet, Cape Cod, daughter of the late Capt. L. Dow Baker, founder of the banana business at Boston, booked a round-trip cruise on the Lady Somers, for her annual voyage to the tropics. T. C. Hollander, retired Boston merchant, with his niece, Mrs. Clark Hollander, were on the passenger list, as were Carl F. Fellows of Portland, Maine, attorney and member of the Maine Legislature, accompanied by Mrs. Fellows.

Sunday afternoon the Georgic is due to cast off lines from East Boston for Galway, Cobh, and Liverpool for the Cunard White Star's Christmas sailing from Boston. Booked for passage are 295. The line is sending Joseph White, travel expert, on the Georgic, as excursion conductor for the holiday tourists.

On the passenger list of the Georgic, are the names of Capt. W. L. Styring, Commander of the cable ship John W. Mackay, who is sailing for a vacation in his native England; Mrs. Henry W. Forester of Jamaica Plain, daughter of former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, who is sailing to spend the holidays with her husband, Capt. H. W. Forester, at Sidgeford Hall, Kings Lynne, Norfolk, Eng.; R. L. Sjostrom, mill executive of Lawrence, with Mrs. Sjostrom, making their 20th crossing, and Miss Eva MacKenzie of Natick.

Fourth deepwater passenger liner due over the week end is the American Merchant from London.

Around the Corner

"To Balance Your Account"—Eleven cents in stamps were sent by a friend of ours recently to the Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, in Washington, for a copy of a topographic map of the Katahdin, Maine, area.

It received all the consideration of a large transaction. Here is the reply he received:

"The Katahdin, Maine, topographic map is temporarily out of stock and I regret that it is not possible to predict when the new edition will be available. However, it is assumed that you would not wish to be bothered with a refund check for so small a sum as 11 cents (a United States Treasurer's check being the only manner by which this Bureau is authorized to refund money); record has been made to send you a copy of the Katahdin map as soon as it is returned to stock. The cost of the map is 10 cents and a copy of the one-cent base map of the United States will also be sent to balance your account."

Anti-Rodent Police—Sixteen dollars' worth of specially prepared cat food and free curl-up-and-sleep space, is the annual salary of a nameless black cat which by its presence on the University of Vermont campus at Burlington, discourages extensive settlement by mice. He is provided for quite definitely in the University budget, we are told.

Nobody knows just where he came from. He simply appeared one day in early kittenhood, in the institution's greenhouse—which remains his favorite spot. There he greets professors, greenhouse attendants and students, with an arched back and an occasional purr.

Light Tread—Students at Connecticut State College were treading as lightly as cats themselves lately, we hear. The reason was that 50 pounds of dynamite, for use on a campus construction job had been buried somewhere about the place by a blasting expert who went home to Worcester, Mass. for a few days without remembering to tell anyone just where his cache was located.

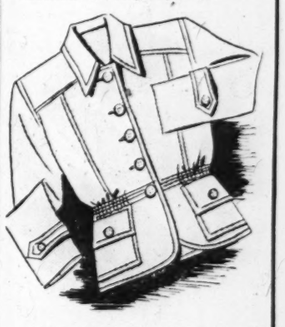
Finger Prints—Up on the 25th floor of the Custom House Tower, where sightseers step out on the observation balcony, officials decided to place a visitor's book some time ago—largely to provide an outlet for the enthusiasm of those who are tempted to write or carve their names on the walls of such spots.

Since the cleaning of the structure has been in progress, however, plenty of dust has accumulated on the glass doors near the sign reading "Visitors please sign record book." This has looked so tempting that a number of people have preferred this surface for finger writing—combined with finger printing—to the white pages of the register.

Meter Marks—It's interesting to notice the designs and messages chosen by large business houses for printing on their mail alongside the postmark stamped by individual postage meters. Insurance companies, especially, seem to have a wide variety of tastes in this field. One Boston automobile insurance concern, for instance, counsels a broad interest in economic progress, with the neatly boxed script-typed "What Helps Business Helps You." Another similar concern just down Berkeley Street is slightly more interested in its own particular sphere. Its meter prints a nice little picture of a boy speeding on a bicycle, with the legend "Watch out for bikes." The Union Pacific, on mail from its Omaha offices lately, has a gay little skier, speeding down Sun Valley slopes, while a movie studio in Hollywood, warns of the approaching release of "Gunga Din."

Filene's
BOSTON
Flashes from the St. Moritz Shop for WOMEN

NOME—a wind proof parka with drawstring hood in natural or royal blue. Good length in medium or large, $6.95.



WOODSTOCK—a wind proof jacket with adjustable back, bellows pockets and high revers. Smart in natural, ice blue or royal blue. Sizes 36 to 44. $5.95.

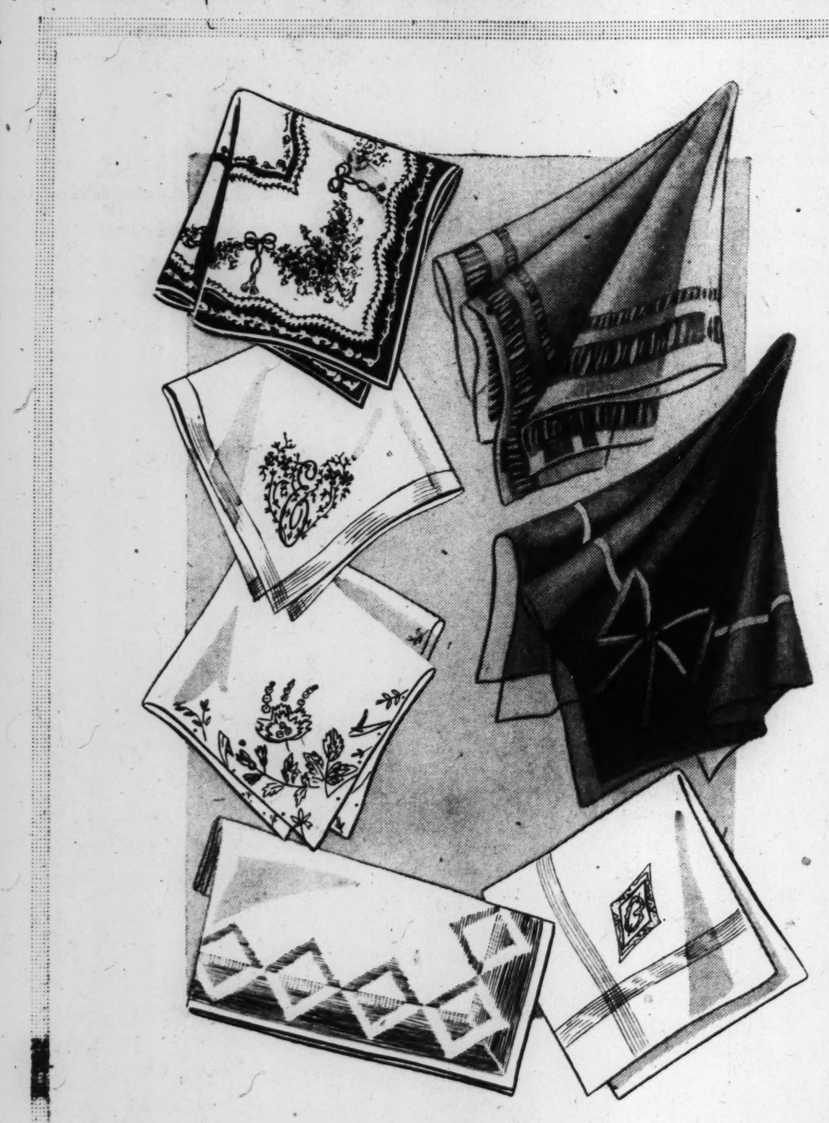
See our collection of ski and skating clothes and all their accessories for WOMEN on the FIFTH FLOOR, FILENE'S.

This Door Leads to Old Cathay

Gifts that will not be duplicated, individual examples of fine craftsmanship.

Surprisingly Low Prices

The Silver Bamboo
164 Newbury St.
BOSTON
Elevator to Second Floor



Gift Handkerchiefs

Women's Evening Handkerchiefs, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Exquisite chiffons trimmed with metal bandings, sequins, Beauvais embroidery and ribbon bow-knots. Pastels and new bright evening colors.

Women's Daytime Handkerchiefs, 25c to $20.00 each. White handkerchiefs with initials in white or color, hand-embroidery, hand-applique, and at the higher prices, hand-made lace. Prints, too, in a wide selection of florals.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 25c to $3.00. White handkerchiefs, colored handkerchiefs, or white with colored borders. Many hand-initialed in white or color.

Gift Handkerchiefs, Street Floor

Stearns
BOSTON

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY The Store With a World of Gifts

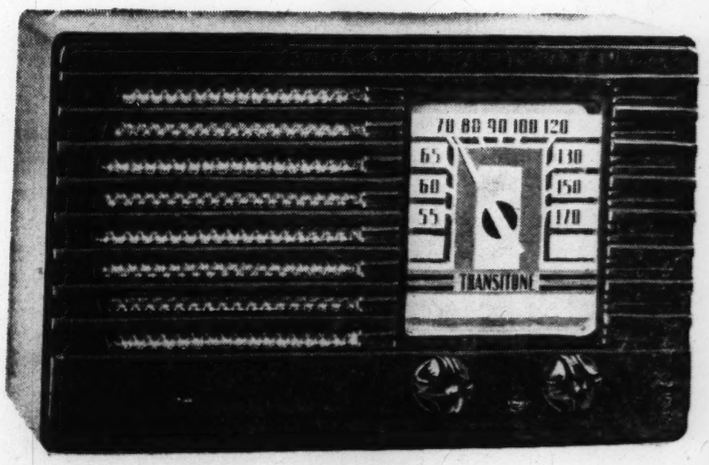
JUST IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS!

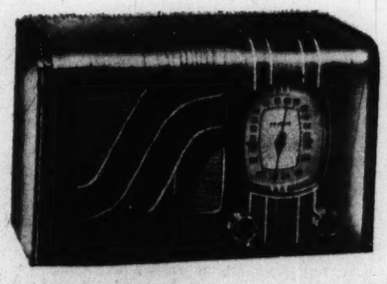
New PHILCO Sensation!

5-Tube AC-DC "Transitone" Superheterodyne

$9.95

- Has the new, exclusive PHILCO high-efficiency tubes.
- Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
- Improved speaker — full, rich, deep tone and ample volume.
- Highly sensitive and selective.
- Handsome illuminated dial.
- Built-in aerial — no ground needed.





Another Remarkable Philco (at left)

- A powerful 5-tube superheterodyne.
- Illuminated full-vision dial in a gleaming metallic gold-color.
- Reduction-gear tuning.
- Tunes in standard broadcasts and state police calls.
- A compact cabinet of unusual beauty!

$22.50

FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS FILLED—CALL HUBbard 2700 (BOSTON) UNTIL 10 P. M.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A New Conductor in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

This year the Berlin music season opened much later than usual, apparently because of political events. That is true particularly of the concerts. The three opera houses, even though more tardily than usual, began their new performances about the middle of September. The Staatsoper gave Rossini's "Barber of Seville," a presentation which brought a triumph primarily for the charmingly sung and played Rosina of Erna Berger. The Deutsches Opernhaus produced Weber's "Euryanthe," its abounding musical beauties making one forget the grotesque laughableness of the text. And the Volksoper presented Mozart's "Zauberflöte" in a quite unusual "rewriting" of the text for "German" ways of thinking, requiring the sacrifice of the well-known "O Isis und Osiris" and others—a worthy parallel to the inadequate level of the management of the production.

Although the eagerly awaited first production of the "Peer Gynt" by Werner Egk is still in prospect at the Staatsoper, we have already heard two new presentations. The first of these, at the Volksoper, is "Katjuscha" by Franco Alfano. This opera was first produced in 1904 in Turin under the title of "Resurrection," and in its action it reverts to Tolstoy's famous novel of the same name. Alfano, friend to Puccini and completer of the latter's "Turandot," is in this work an unrestrained, passionate champion of musical realism with crashing arias and a naïve joy in well-tried theater effects.

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More interesting was the première given in the Deutsches Opernhaus, a work by Lortzing. In a good revision by G. R. Kruse, we heard the "Prinz Caramo," written a full hundred years ago, a work entirely unknown hitherto, which in addition to its many good points musically is noteworthy in another respect: Lortzing here gave up his popular style and wrote an elaborate comic opera with artistic arias and ensembles, with arioso transitions and an endeavor for dramatic uniqueness. Perhaps the following fact explains why the opera gained no success during Lortzing's lifetime: the public was accustomed to other lighter fare from him and was not willing to follow him along this higher path.

Another event of general interest is the appearance of a new director, who following his really sensational successes has been engaged at the Staatsoper. Herbert von Karajan, scarcely 30 years of age, born in Salzburg and hitherto director of the Aachen Oper, made a stir last spring as conductor of a Philharmonic concert. Now he has made his debut at the Staatsoper in two of the most difficult pieces of the repertory, "Fidelio" and "Tristan und Isolde," and the impression was downright overwhelming. His outstanding and unobtrusive mastery of technique; a very modern, rhythmically relaxed tone-feeling, which gave to the Tristan score a transparency scarcely ever heard; the unusual ability to combine the world of music and that of the dramatic theater in a convincing synthesis—all this bears indeed the stamp of the unusual. There is nothing of vain virtuosity, nothing of trickery and search for effect, no concession to things extraneous to the work of art or deviating from it—and yet this stimulating effect on both the naïve listener and on the hardened expert! Without exaggeration this man can already be compared with a Toscanini. And the Staatsoper, which since the departure of Furtwängler and Clemens Krauss has been at a loss for a notable director, now has in Karajan a power for which it may be envied by every stage in the world. In great suspense we are now awaiting the new presentation of Mozart's "Zauberflöte," announced for December, by Karajan and Gustav Gründgens, the stage manager of "Le Nozze di Figaro" unforgotten for his joint work with Klemperer.

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In the field of concerts the Furtwängler programs with the Philharmonic Orchestra are the most popular feature of every season, now as heretofore. They began later than usual, but were again so quickly sold out that not only has each concert been repeated a second time as was done last year, but each has also been transmitted by radio. Furtwängler's programs, following the general cultural tendency are thoroughly conservative. The great classic and romantic standard works stand in the foreground more than ever, and the selection of the few contemporary compositions has been very cautious. For example, Stravinsky has been represented, to be sure, but with the Tchaikovsky paraphrase of "Le baiser de la fée." And this time one will seek in vain a work like the new Bartók of last year.

Furtwängler's second concert, however, produced a little novelty, in that the conductor has now after long delay come to a decision in favor of the original settings of the Bruckner symphonies, discovered a few years ago. He played the Fifth Symphony in B major, which, purified of the falsified instrumentation of the romantic style and even of composition changes, suddenly shows Bruckner to be no longer a romanticist and a Wagnerian as before, but a classicist carrying on the legacy of a Schubert. Admirable was the sensitive manner in which Furtwängler comprehended the often fundamentally altered character of the music and fashioned it in a way quite free from compromise with his former romantic interpretation. Bruckner's original scores, with their clear distribution of tone to the individual instrument-groups, plainly show too the dominating influence of the organ on the master's work.

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Simultaneously with the Furtwängler concerts the Philharmonic Orchestra is also giving its own classic cycle and 10 concerts under the direction of German and foreign conductors—among them Mengelberg again—which contain in part contemporary works. In this connection is noteworthy the latest concert, directed by Karl Böhm, which in addition to Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony and Beethoven's Seventh presented for the first time a pleasing cello concerto by Max Trapp, and afforded a house sold out and an enthusiastic success—proof that the public by no means scorns modern music, as is so often claimed.

From the abundance of the numerous recitals the successive appearance of famous pianists stands out primarily. There have appeared Edwin Fischer, Cortot, Cloudio Arrau, Gieseking, Else C. Kraus and Casadésus, and they have produced powerful impressions. In addition we should mention Georg Kulenkampff, the great musician of the violin, who also played a Sonata by Busoni; Dusolina Giannini, soprano; Tito Schipa, who, even though his voice is no longer fresh, uses it with the highest art of bel canto, and last of all two eminent chamber music groups from Paris, the Calvet Quartet and the Pasquier Trio, to whom Berlin gave stormy acclaim.

On View at the Art Institute of Chicago

Peasant Woman, by Hans Theo Richter

Twenty Nations in Etchings

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The Fifth International Exhibition of Etching and Engraving is now on view at the Art Institute and will continue until Jan. 9. It is not a large show, but 20 countries are represented. The United States has 118 out of 194 entries, but as usual it is difficult to tell where a print was made, in these days when nationalism is purely political. That means, of course, that the propaganda prints are conspicuous, by their absence but they can be manufactured to standard in any country.

Nowadays one knows just about what to expect at an etching show. There is always a variety of subject matter and a variety of techniques, and they do not always suit each other. Tricky technique does not save the banal or dull subject, nor does a good subject invariably triumph over amateurish execution. Nevertheless, an occasional print appears that seizes your attention and absorbs your thought, and there is some chance that such a print will outlast its generation. If it does it will probably not be on account of any striking originality, for a thing that is original today is sure to be copied ad nauseam tomorrow. Its enduring interest will depend upon the consistency of subject, method of execution, sincerity of purpose, and true simplicity.

There are a few prints in the exhibition that have a chance of survival beyond a few years, in the opinion of the writer, and some of these I should like to mention. Two of them come from Germany and both are of the soil—not of politics. One got the Logan purchase prize of $75—a dry point by Hans Theo Richter called "Peasant Woman," and the other, the stronger of the two I believe, is an etching by Karl Max Schultheiss called "The Sucking Calf." Neither is "dated"—each is simple in idea.

From France Louis-Joseph Soulas sends two splendid engravings, both country scenes and as simple as a pencil sketch, but they have the breadth of wide horizons and are very satisfying. From Great Britain we always expect fine engravings and mezzotints, perhaps because the British seem to be the only people with sufficient patience to do them. One of the best this year is a mezzotint portrait of his mother by W. P. Robins. It is a very fine interpretation of character.

From Hungary, Istvan Zador sends a beautiful small soft-ground etching called "Hungarian Landscape." Hans Johanson of Sweden sends a still life of cacti so rich in tonality that one feels the color through the black and white medium.

I did not see many prints in the United States section that came up to those just mentioned. The prints were in many cases as technically proficient, but there seemed to be in general too much seeking after originality, which should never be a conscious activity. Among the very good prints of our countrymen I should mention a dry point by Alice Buell called "The Last Load"; a very strong head by Irwin D. Hoffman of a workman's face illuminated by a match; a dry point of Martin Lewis's with more atmosphere than usual—"Day's End"; and two sympathetically modeled Negro girls, "The Sisters," a dry point by Roselle H. Osk.

The average of the show is good, but I was looking for exceptional material.

An Arcadian Retreat

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A wit once went to see "Hamlet" performed by undergraduates. Asked afterwards what he thought of it he replied, "It was almost as good as a play." After seeing "An Elephant in Arcady" at the Kingsway Theater one might have said that it was almost as good as an opera. But this would have been a compliment and not a sarcasm, for "An Elephant in Arcady" makes no pretense of being an opera and is, for the most part, well performed.

Evidently the authors of the book and lyrics, Eleanor and Herbert Farjeon, had difficulty in finding the right label to tie to the tale of their elephant. They have fallen back on "musical production," a term vague and comprehensive enough to cover anything from oratorio to revue. Their musical collaborators include some very famous people who, between them, have made quite a lot of history: Mozart, A. Scarlatti, Pergolesi, Cimarosa, Paisiello, Bononcini, Piccini, Ariosti, Sarti and Vinci. With the skillful assistance of Ernest Irving these composers—who lived in the wig and sword period—have produced a score that, to unsophisticated ears, could easily be the work of one man. It is all wiggery and waggery. So far as style and idiom are concerned, every number was obviously born under a wig. And by the end we knew exactly how the seventeenth and eighteenth musical worlds wagged.

The professional listener will find it amusing to guess which composer is which, without looking at his program. The management has missed a chance, as such "Do you know?" competitions are now quite popular. They should have withheld the composers' names and, like the program firms, offered a prize for the first correct list. Ernest Irving, the adapter, has provided one or two good posers.

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For the unregenerate, however, an entire evening of the period is barely this side monotony. To use Pope's phrase, "the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows." They will soon long for a few nice dissonant rocks and perhaps for the craggy harmonies with which Stravinsky perturbed the Pergolesi stream in "Pulcinella." All of which is tantamount to saying that a living composer should have been invited to wear a wig, like the performers on the stage, and write a score of the same savor and wit that pervades the very up-to-date eighteenth-century book and lyrics. Incidentally, the commonplace stage settings showed us an Arcady of the Royal Academy of at least 50 years ago and made one think regretfully of Marie Laurençin. So, all in all, here was a period piece that embraced nearly four centuries.

One has deferred saying what "An Elephant in Arcady" is all about because, like an elephant, it is very difficult to describe—even the dictionary can do no better than: "Huge foor-footed pachyderm with proboscis and long curved ivory tusks." The piece is strictly a pasticcio and the only elephantine thing about it is that, as an artistic ensemble, it is four-footed in the sense that it has a leg apiece in four centuries. We do not see even the proboscis of the pachyderm which the impecunious naturalist, Count Pomposo, acquires to the ultimate confusion of his daughter Florinda and her friends of the Arcadian Academy—the aesthetes of their period. Not only is the elephant missing, but a circus proprietor appears several times without his circus, literally a sad mistake as no one could believe that he was the owner of anything but a lugubrious manner.

Then there was the fabulously rich young man, a philistine, who thought no more of buying a circus than he did of buying a pair of gloves. In love with Florinda, he disguises himself as the elephant's mahout and wickedly starts the rumor that his charge has escaped. The Arcadians promptly beat an arcadian retreat. Dropping all pretense of preciosity, their carefully composed improvisations are instantly transformed into a genuinely improvised bolt for the nearest woods and groves.

Daylight uncovers the deception, true love is rewarded and everybody lives happily ever after, except perhaps the Arcadians and those members of the audience who, unexpectedly in a "musical production" had had demanded of them a rather higher level of intelligence and aesthetic culture than is usual. Probably such spectators were unaware that an Arcadian Academy did actually exist in the Rome of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. "An Elephant in Arcady" scarcely exaggerates the preposterous "pastoral" antics and affectations of its members, but their Academy produced Metastasio, the most famous of all operatic librettists.

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The chief weaknesses of the present production are the remoteness of its subject and its excessive length, a length bereft of breadth. But it is an experiment of exceptional interest and a genre of distinct possibilities. Of the performance little need be said. When Irene Eisinger (Florinda) is on the stage this pasticcio is not almost, but quite, as good as an opera. To close one's eyes for a moment was to imagine oneself at Glyndebourne, where she has scored so many triumphs. Her singing and her acting reduced many of her colleagues to the level of mere competence. But one enjoyed the pleasing performance of Eric Starling as the lavish lover. Frederick Ranalow was rather in the position of the circus proprietor—in this case the part instead of the circus was missing. But he cheerfully made the best of what really was not there.

Ernest Irving and a picked orchestra, including many well-known players, gave us an ensemble that equaled anything one has heard at the Glyndebourne Opera, where, surprisingly, they still seem to lack faith in English conductors.

Progress at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Always an event, the season's first "Tristan und Isolde," on the afternoon of Dec. 2 at the Metropolitan Opera House, proved to be particularly engrossing. Not only were Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad noteworthy in the name parts but Artur Bodanzky delivered an orchestral reading that had uncommon nuance and eloquence as well as firm technical control. In fact, the musical execution was compelling enough to make one tolerant of some unfortunate stage effects.

Mr. Melchior once more was vocally thrilling wherever stentorian utterance was in place, but his mezza voice tended to be husky and ineffective, a state of affairs that was particularly unfortunate in the "Wohin nun Tristan scheidet." Mme. Flagstad, for her part, sang superbly in Acts I and II—barring the evasion of one high C in Act II—and only a little less well in Act III.

Her voice, prevaillingly clear, rich, and even, has become the vehicle of a more varied coloring and a deeper emotional communication, and her acting shows a corresponding growth. She has always possessed the advantages of physical grace and a sense of the pictorial value of pose and gesture, and now she moves with greater authority and ease. Moreover, well-considered detail—witness the use of the hands—is entering increasingly into her work.

If the painstaking Brangäne of Kerstin Thorborg was an acerb and chilling phenomenon on shipboard, on the terra firma of the Cornish garden came a turn to vocal mellowness, and the call of warning from the tower blended its tones soothly enough with the events of the summer night. Young Julius Huehn provided an exceedingly effervescent Kurwenal, and Emanuel List delivered King Mark's homily with more shading and less steadiness than had been his wont.

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On the evening of this same Dec. 2 the Metropolitan offered Jussi Björling in his second local operatic rôle, Manrico in the season's initial "Il Trovatore." If in the earlier acts the Swedish tenor produced little effect, when he came to "Ah sì, ben mio" and "Di quella pira" he delighted with his fluency and finesse in the one and his dramatic energy and ringing high C in the other. Zinka Milanov, in spite of the natural excellence of her voice, was musically an uneven Leonora. Bruna Castagna, however, made as usual a superb Azucena. Carlo Tagliabue supplied a well-routined if not very lyrical Conte di Luna.

"Tannhäuser," on the evening of Dec. 1, and "Rigoletto," on the evening of Dec. 3, were other "first times" for the season. Carl Hartmann, making his re-entry, tackled the peculiar difficulties of the rôle of Tannhäuser with no more than partial success. But Lotte Lehmann's Elisabeth could boast deeply affecting moments, for all the singer's vocal limitations and exuberant maturity. Hans Hermann Nissen had a second local role in Wolfram, in which he was heard to decided advantage. There were Kerstin Thorborg for Venus and Emanuel List for the Landgraf Hermann, but of greater moment was the fine and vital reading of the orchestral score under the baton of Erich Leinsdorf.

"Rigoletto," with Carlo Tagliabue in the title role and Frederick Jagel returning to the company as a capitally sung Duke, set a new Gilda before the house in Marisa Morel, who at least was pleasant to look upon. The evenings of Nov. 30 and Dec. 5 furnished repetitions of "La Bohème" and the well-graced "Orfeo" respectively.

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The Philharmonic-Symphony Society has been a frequent occupant of Carnegie Hall these days and nights. For the concerts given on the evening of Dec. 1 and the following afternoon John Barbirolli selected as program Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture, Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, and the First Symphony of Brahms, all of which were treated with abounding energy. On the evening of Dec. 3 and the following afternoon Mr. Barbirolli, though retaining the Brahms, substituted for the earlier numbers Haydn's Symphony in D major (B. & H. No. 104) and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. A youngish Italian violinist, Orlando Barera, who had been heard here in recital two years previously, made a favorable impression through his polished performance of the concerto's solo part.

Violinists of greater renown who have played to crowded houses in Carnegie Hall are Fritz Kreisler, on the afternoon of Dec. 3, and Yehudi Menuhin, on the evening of Dec. 5. Mr. Kreisler brought his characteristic distinction to a typical program that included Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, Viotti's A minor Concerto, and the Bach Chaconne. Mr. Menuhin built his program of four numbers—the Brahms G major Sonata, Bach's E major Partita, Mozart's D major Concerto, No. 4, and Paganini's Variations on Rossini's "Di tanti palpiti." He was in excellent form, though hampered semi-occasionally by atmospheric conditions unfavorable to strings. Inevitably—with him—the Paganini piece was a magnificent display of technical proficiency, but the highest point of the recital was rather the truly splendid delivery of the Preludio of the Partita.

Merriment in Miniature

By Harold Hobson

London

Still another trivial light comedy has come to the London stage, and departed without leaving a trace behind. "A Party for Christmas," by N. C. Hunter, was a pleasant little thing when produced in the tiny private theater of the Arts Club. In that small auditorium its miniature ripples of laughter were magnified into waves; but when the piece was transferred to the more august surroundings of the Haymarket, these, alas, proved not to be permanent waves.

This simple sketch of a Christmas family gathering, without plot, without theme, and almost without character, relying for what effect it could hope to make upon a faint wit, belongs to the category of which "French Without Tears" and "George and Margaret" are the brilliantly successful contemporary examples. The invariable scene is a household of the upper middle class, opulent in all the things that make for comfort rather than elegance. There are three or four young people, occupied in some calf-love affair that fills them with lightheartedness. Parents complete the picture, one of them fussy and interfering, the other tolerant and wise. The play is usually performed with such a degree of inaudibility that Macbeth's phrase, "full of sound and fury," is inapplicable to it; but his final summary, "signifying nothing," is, even at the best of times, only too appropriate.

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It is a complaint frequently brought against the English theater that it devotes far too much attention to entertainments of this airy and insubstantial nature. The complaint is a just one. The carving of cherry stones, even if well done, soon becomes boring; and when the job is bungled, as is most often the case, the whole enterprise is a waste of time, energy, patience, thought, and money.

Moreover, this type of play, with its constant preoccupation with drawing rooms and tea parties, and ladies and gentlemen of leisure, who are untroubled either by serious emotional problems or by deep thought, has a very cramping effect upon English acting. When the player has nothing more to do than to lounge upon the drawing-room cushions, and to announce that he is contemplating a day's golf with an old school friend, he is not encouraged to exploit to the limit of his resources the riches of voice and gesture which were the glory of the stage in the days of Irving, Kean, and Garrick. The utmost height of his achievement is represented by the simulation of a gentlemanly ease. Sir Cedric Hardwicke once told me that du Maurier was more at ease on the stage than in his own home. This single accomplishment made him the most celebrated English actor of his generation.

Thus the English theatrical public is educated to expect from the stage an entirely undramatic, undemonstrative style of acting and of writing. One of England's best-known novelists, who recently had a play produced in the West End, wrote to me not long ago to the effect that violence of speech and action had become so foreign to the British theater that any play which exploited it was apt to seem melodramatic and unreal. This is largely because the drawing-room school of playwriting has unfitted English actors and actresses for the energy and drive and emotional power which are essential to any worthwhile theater.

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In America, however, continued this correspondent, things are very different. On the Broadway stage, forthrightness and a vivid sense of the dramatic are still valued. This doubtless is the explanation of the phenomenal success in New York of Mr. Maurice Evans, news of which is now beginning to filter through to London. For some years, Mr. Evans played in London, giving several of the finest performances seen here for a long time. He acted always with immense verve and spirit. His gestures were decisive and energetic. It was not, therefore, until he went to New York that anyone even noticed that Mr. Evans was an actor worth watching.

It is because it courageously attempts to break away from the cup-and-saucer type of entertainment that "They Fly By Twilight," by Patrick Dornhorst, at the Aldwych Theater, deserves commendation. This story of a studious, patient, well-meaning little shopkeeper who is goaded into murder by the raucous nagging of his quarrelsome ex-vaudeville artist wife, is, in its outline, mere police-court stuff. But Mr. Dornhorst treats it with such sincerity, and so deep a sympathy for the distracted husband, that it becomes highly moving and impressive. The author shirks nothing of the sordidness of his tale, but the final mood is one of exaltation, not depression. Mr. Richard Bird is very touching as the bowed and haunted murderer of the last act, but plays the earlier scenes too constantly on one note.

The Minneapolis Orchestra

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

There have been a few changes in the personnel of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra this season, and that may to some extent account for rather indifferent performances of the Fifth Tschaikowsky and First Brahms Symphonies at the opening concert of this season. Mr. Mitropoulos hurried the tempos in the former to such an extent that the men in the orchestra found some difficulty in playing the notes.

Since that concert, however, a remarkable change has taken place, for in spite of programs that held less than normal interest for the average auditor the playing has maintained a high standard. Speaking of programs, Mr. Mitropoulos has seen fit to include orchestral arrangements of string quartets on two successive programs, that by Grieg in G minor and the Franck Quartet in D major, and this has not found favor with the audiences, although each of them was rendered with taste and skill.

To change a work designed for smaller groups and smaller halls to the larger frame of the orchestra, in spite of meticulous care in preparation and the fine balance achieved, leaves considerable to be desired. That 60 players could be expected to produce precisely the same quality of tone from instruments varying in quality is out of the question. The intimacies and delicacies, the subtle relations of instrument to instrument were missing, and so it cannot be said the experiment was successful.

On one program our conductor appeared as soloist, arranger and leader. His solo contribution was the Malipiero Concerto, which makes little more than virtuosic appeal; his arrangement of the Bach Fantasia and Fugue in G minor has retained most of the Bachian flavor and it was interpreted with effective combinations of climactic fervor and great beauty of phrase. Berlioz's overture, "The Corsair," was given first Minneapolis hearing on the same program.

The highest point of achievement so far this season was a magnificent performance of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony. This represented Mitropoulos at his interpretive best, for he molded the orchestra to his will with a definite purpose in mind, not merely expounding the technical minutiae with great eloquence but also unfolding the heart of the music with inspiring splendor.

The "Goldberg" Variations, arranged by Nicolas Nabokoff, had a place on this program, bearing the information, "World premier performance." At least Mr. Nabokoff did not ignore the fact that the semi-modern orchestration should not entirely eliminate Bach, as was the case a year ago in another arrangement with the result too much Nabokoff and not enough Bach.

Teachers in the Theater

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Hazel Ellis, a former member of the Gate Theater company, made her first appearance as a dramatist three years ago with "Portrait in Marble," in which Lord Byron was the chief character. She has come forward again with "Women Without Men," a play in six scenes at the Gate Theater. It is not a flawless play, but it is worth while.

The play revolves around a group of women teachers in a boarding school, of which the locale might be England, Ireland, or even America. There are eight members of the staff. Constant association with one another and their work, has so worn upon them that trifles set them quarreling. Into this group comes Jean Wade, fresh from Girton College. She is advised to hold herself aloof if she wants to escape the warping lot of the others.

What plot there is in the play is not so commonplace as it may sound, nor is Jean's magnanimity the usual nobility of a heroine. The story is made a peg on which to hang a problem peculiar to teachers in such schools. Poorly paid and, possibly supporting a parent, with no prospect of a pension, such women dread the day when they must retire.

Miss Ellis makes no attempt to solve this problem. She contents herself with underlining it and with pointing out how it is further complicated by the routine into which such teachers are forced, hoping that their pitiful literary efforts will secure them against poverty.

In the various women, Miss Ellis has drawn a gallery of portraits that are convincing. The clash of temperaments develop naturally and easily. Presented as comedy, these scenes are tragic because they are obviously the result of the cramped conditions of these women.

Miss Ellis has a command of dialogue and she gives evidence of knowledge of her subject. Her approach is slow perhaps, but in the light of later development her technique is sure and well thought out.

One-Man Shows in London

By Jan Gordon

London

If art were really competitive, if, for instance, one could stage marathons of painting or sculpture with any real expectation that the first prize would induce posterity to accept the verdict, the large annual competitive shows of paintings, such as those of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, the New English Art Club, the London Group, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, or the Royal Society of British Artists, all of which have been open during the last six weeks or so, would mean something. But art is not marathonic, one cannot distance rivals by a sudden spurt, nor does the best artist necessarily find himself recognized among a welter of competitors.

I have a belief that the higher value of the big competitive exhibition is nearly zero. Its real use is private. It enables the painter to judge, by comparison, how he stands with his fellows and whether he has made his message clear. The effect is often harmful, however, because it so often tempts the artist to overstatement.

A far safer guide is the one-man show, several interesting examples of which have been available recently in London. Of these perhaps the most interesting is the display of sculptures by Dora Gordine at the Leicester Galleries. During the past few years, Miss Gordine has been forging into the leading rank of sculptors. There may be others who have an equal sense of form and composition, there may be some who have a similar insight; but I could place a finger on few who can combine both so brilliantly.

A painter who has shown considerable progress is P. F. Millard at the Brook Street Art Galleries. For some years he has been experimenting so that the mass of his work has had a variable and uncertain quality. The present exhibition offers evidence of that, a real interest in the massing of somber, heavy colors and simplified effective forms, most unusually employed in such landscapes as "Rookery Farm" and "Farm in Beds."

Patricia Preece at the Leger Galleries is most successful with her single figure studies such as "Tom Jones," "Nude Study," or "Old Mrs. Brown." In more complex compositions she seems to have difficulty in achieving pictorial association between her figures and her objects.

C. F. G. Rogers at the Bloomsbury Gallery and Michael Rothenstein at the Mathieson Gallery are principally interested in crowd compositions. Mr. Rogers picks subjects of the day, borrowing from Van Gogh, Dufresne, and Christopher Wood. Mr. Rothenstein tends toward Golgotha in modern dress, with glances at El Greco and Stanley Spencer.

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Scramble On as Major League Teams Seek Pacific Coast Star Pitcher—Chess

Rumor Has Fred Hutchinson Joining Pittsburgh Pirates

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10 (AP)—The baseball moguls, finished with their bartering at the annual minor league meeting, headed northward today for another session Tuesday at the major league convention in New York.

Local fans speculated over a report that before the traders dispersed here, the Pittsburgh Pirates had purchased for $50,000 Fred Hutchinson, sensational pitcher of the Seattle Pacific Coast League team.

Declines to Deny

William E. Benswanger, president-treasurer of the Pirates, declined either to deny or affirm the rumor before he left by plane.

"Let me put it this way," he said. "I won't say we won't buy him. It will be at least three or four days before anything is done."

Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, asked if his team was dickering for Hutchinson, commented:

"Pittsburgh beat us to him."

Two former big league stars got jobs as minor league managers. Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn's skipper last year, signed a two-year contract with Montreal, and Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, got a one-year contract with Chattanooga, in the Southern Association.

What Frankie Frisch, former St. Louis Cardinal manager, would do, was problematical. He turned down an attractive offer to manage the New Orleans club in the Southern Association, saying he had several others to consider.

Memphis Pilot

Memphis, another Southern Association club, reported it had signed Frank Brazill, formerly with the team, as its manager. Brazill, former Philadelphia Athletics infielder, was with Fort Smith last season.

Winter "trade winds" shifted after failing to kick up any big swapping waves during the meeting here.

"We are very likely to make a deal next week that will send First Baseman Buddy Hassett somewhere," Larry MacPhail, executive vice-president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, said. "We have Dolph Camilli and certainly don't need two first sackers. The Giants and Cubs want him, but haven't offered what I expect."

The windup of the minor league convention found the three-player swap of the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs, the chief business transacted.

Giants Want Bonura

The Cubs and the Giants still were dickering today for the services of Zeke Bonura, heavy-hitting first baseman owned by the Washington Senators. Waiver questions have blocked the purchase of the player by the Giants, but Bonura said he believed the situation would be cleared by Monday.

Routine business was transacted at the final sessions of the 37th annual gathering of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, presided over by Judge William G. Bramham, commissioner of the 37 organized minor leagues.

The executive committee will decide later where the 1939 annual meeting will be held. Omaha, Neb., Louisville and Toledo were seeking the meeting, with Atlanta asking for the 1940 gathering.

The minor league delegates voted that a committee, headed by George Trautman, executive committee chairman, should continue a study of plans to stimulate added interest in college and high school baseball until a time when a concrete proposal could be presented for consideration.

Wallace Wade of Duke Enjoys Consistent Record as Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 9—Wallace Wade, Director of Athletics and head football coach of the Duke University football team which will meet Southern California in the Rose Bowl game, was born at Trenton, Tenn., June 15, 1892. He received his early education at Trenton high school and at Morgan Park Academy in Chicago. Because he had a brother there before him, Wade went to Brown University in Providence, R. I. He worked to defray part of his college expenses.

He played a guard post on the Brown team for three years and was a member of that outfit which played against Washington State in the Rose Bowl game of 1916, giving Wade the record of having appeared in the Bowl both as player and as coach.

Following his graduation from Brown in 1917, he imediately enlisted in the army and was made a captain in the cavalry in August of that year. He served most of the time in training camps throughout this country.

Won 15 Lost 3

His first coaching job was at the Fitzgerald and Clarke prep school at Tullahoma, Tenn.; and he produced outstanding teams in all sports there. His football teams won 15 and lost three during his two-year stay there. In 1921 he went to Vanderbilt as assistant to Dan McGugin and while he was there Vanderbilt was undefeated both years although tied twice.

He went to Alabama as head football coach in 1923 and proceeded to lift that institution to the highest rank in football. Four times during his eight-year stay at the institution his teams won Southern Conference championships and three times they went to the Rose Bowl.

His first Rose Bowl team was the 1925 outfit which offered one of the most thrilling games in the history of that event.

Alabama trailed at the half, 12-0. What Coach Wade said to them at the half is not known publicly but the Tide went out to score three touchdowns in rapid order to win the game, 20-19.

Tied Stanford 7-7

Alabama returned to the Bowl in 1926 and tied Stanford's great team, 7-7. Their next trip under Wade was in January, 1931, and they walloped Washington State, 24-0.

Fifteen days later, Wade, who had signed at Duke the spring before, reported and in the eight years he has been at the institution his teams have won Southern Conference titles four times and he has continued the record he has always had—of never being beaten badly. The "worst" defeats of his career were the 23-0 whipping Syracuse gave his first Alabama team in 1923 and the 25-2 defeat Tennessee handed his first Duke outfit in 1931.

Wade's lifetime record for 20 years of coaching is: 153 victories, 30 defeats and eight ties. His seven-year record at Duke is 61 victories, 14 defeats and three ties. Of those 14 defeats 11 have been by margins of one touchdown or less. His consistency in wins and losses can be seen in the fact that his Alabama teams won 61, lost 13 and tied three in eight years as compared with his eight-year Duke record of 61 wins, 14 losses and three ties.

Stadium Capacity

Among the most notable of his accomplishments at Duke were seeing for the first time—and several times since—the institution's 35,000 capacity stadium filled and of producing four all-America players—Fred Crawford, tackle on the 1933 team; Ace Parker, halfback on the 1936 outfit; Dan Hill, center, and Eric Tipton, halfback on his present eleven.

His coming to Duke has not only raised the standing of Duke football but has had a profound influence on the grid game in the entire south Atlantic area. Where once teams in the section were looked upon as breathers, they now can go into their football wars equipped to meet the best of teams on equal footing.

Wade married Frances Bell in 1917 and they occupy a home on the Duke campus. They have two children, Wallace, Jr., a sophomore at Duke, and Frances, who is a freshman at Hollins this year.

Wade's hobby is golf. He can be found on the golf course practically every day during the off-season.

College Basketball

Trenton State Teachers 48, Princeton Seminary 42.
Western Ontario 38, Canisius 36.
Waynesburg 59, Potomac State Teachers 31.
Hamlin 28, North Dakota University 45
Hartwick 48, Drew 27.
Oklahoma A. & M. 21, Kansas 15.
Lasalle 34, Seton Hall 32 (extra period)
Villanova 41, Rider 24.
N. Y. U. Dental 28, Rutgers Pharmacy 26
Hastings, Neb. 27, Bethany 25.
St. Paul's 16, Missouri Valley 59.
Bethel (Newton, Kan.) 24, Ottawa University 40.
Denver Nuggets 41, Montana State 20.
(S. D.) Normal 43, Eastern Montana Normal 37.
Fordham 49, St. Peter's College (J. C.) 37
Simpson 34, Drake 40.
DePaul University 61, Arkansas State 32.
South Eastern Missouri Teachers (Cape Girardeau) 44, Oakland City College 26.
St. Norbert 57, Milwaukee Teachers 44.
Huron (S. D.) 27, River Falls 49.
Central (Wis.) Teachers 39, Stout Institute 32.
St. Johns University (Collegeville, Minn.) 41, Superior Teachers 30.
Vermont 37, Dartmouth 36.
M. I. T. 43, New Hampshire 39.
Wake Forest 44, West Chester Teachers 34
Xavier 49, Kentucky Wesleyan 31.
Dickinson 47, Beloit (Wis.) 36.
Augustana (Rock Island, Ill.) 37, Gustavus Adolphus 32.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Athletics sold Jimmie Foxx and John Marcum to Boston Red Sox for $185,000 and two players. Chicago White Sox sold Al Simmons to Detroit for $75,000.

Eastern Honors to Carnegie Tech

Wide World

Carnegie Tech's football team received the August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy at a dinner in the World's Fair Grounds, New York. The significance of the award was that the Tartans had been voted by a committee as the outstanding eastern college football team, the vote being made by a committee of newspapermen. The team was not present due to their coming Sugar Bowl game against the unbeaten Texas Christian University in New Orleans on Jan. 2. The Tartans went through the 1938 season losing only one game, and that to Notre Dame. Left to right: Grover A. Whalen, president of the World's Fair Corporation and Chairman of the Trophy Board of Trustees, presenting the trophy to Bill Kern coach of the team, as Clarence Overend, Athletic Director of Carnegie Tech, watches the ceremonies.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

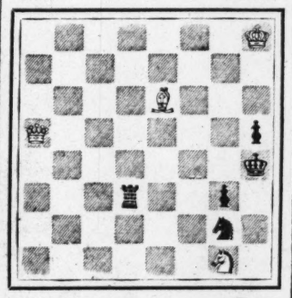
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 10, 1938

Problem No. 2095

By Ben S. Wash

Black 5 Pieces



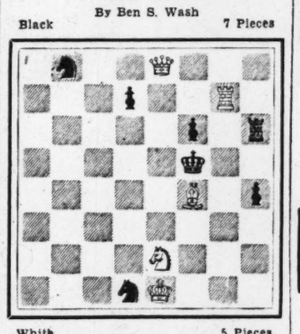
White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Sunny South, September, 1888)

Problem No. 2096

By Ben S. Wash

Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First publication unknown)

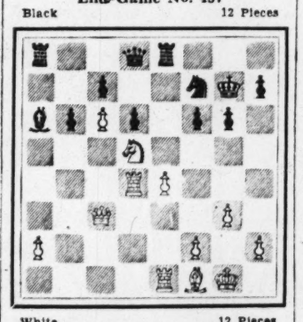
Solutions to Problems

No. 2093 Q-B8
No. 2094 1 R Kt6 KtxR
2 Kt-B7ch
1. K-B3
2. Q-Kt5ch
1. K-Q3
2 KtxKtch

End-Game No. 436. White wins: 1 K-Q3 K-Q2; 2 P-K4 P-B5; 3 K-K2, K-K3; 4 K-B2. Resigns

End-Game No. 437

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win
(Stahlberg-Carlsson. Orebro, August, 1938)

Notes

Reuben Fine of New York, was the sensation of the Dutch tournament, concluded two weeks ago. In the first six rounds he defeated Botwinnik, Reshevsky, Euwe, Flohr and Alekhine, and drew with Capablanca. Then he lost to Keres, Reshevsky, and Euwe, defeating Alekhine once again, and drawing his other games.

Paul Keres Estonian Paul Morphy, was undefeated drawing eleven and winning three.

Mikhail Botwinnik, leading Russian master, lost to Fine in the first round and to Euwe in the twelfth. He defeated Alekhine Reshevsky and Capablanca.

Dr. Max Euwe Amsterdam school teacher, made the best showing in the second half of the tournament, when he scored 5-2, but his first-half losses to Fine, Alekhine Reshevsky and Capablanca, just offset his wins from Botwinnik, Fine, Capablanca, and Flohr and he made an even score, 7-7. It should be pointed out that Dr. Euwe continued his teaching throughout the tournament and played his games evenings.

Alekhine, who lost to Botwinnik, and Fine (twice), and won from Capablanca, Flohr, and Euwe; and Reshevsky, who lost to Keres, Botwinnik and Fine, and won from Fine, Flohr, and Euwe, also made even scores.

Keres won only three games in the Dutch tournament, but he defeated Reshevsky, Fine and Capablanca, and had some nip-and-tuck draws besides. Here is his defeat of Reshevsky, who goes astray in an unusual Ruy Lopez. He was compelled to give up a piece on his seventeenth move, but struggled hopelessly until his forty-fourth.

Ruy Lopez

Keres White	Reshevsky Black	Keres White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Kt-B2	RxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 QxR	R-K
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 Q-Q	Q-R3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 Kt-Q3	B-QB
5 Castles	P-Q3	28 B-Q2	Q-R5
6 BxKtch	PxB	29 Q-B2	R-K7
7 P-Q4	KtxP	30 R-K	RxR
8 R-K	P-KB4	31 BxR	Q-K7
9 PxP	P-Q4	32 Q-Q2	P-KR4
10 Kt-Q4	P-B4	33 Kt-K5ch	K-Kt2(b)
11 Kt-K2	P-B3		
12 Kt-B4	P-Kt3	34 Q-K2	P-R5
13 P-B4	P-Q5	35 Kt-Q7	R-Q2
14 Q-R4	B-QKt2	36 Kt-Kt3	R-K
15 P-B3	Kt-Kt4	37 Kt-B	B-KB2
16 P-R4	Kt-B2	38 P-QKt3	B-R4
17 P-R6	QxP(a)	39 Kt(B)-Q3	K-R3
18 PxKtch	KxP	40 P-Kt3	P-R6
19 Kt-Q3	B-Q3	41 Q-QKt2	B-K
20 P-B4	QR-K	42 Q-R3	Q-QR2
21 Q-Q	P-Kt4	43 Q-R5	B-Kt
22 Kt-Q2	P-Kt5	44 B-Q2	Resigns(c)
23 Kt-B	R-K5		

(a) If 17 . . . Kt-Q3; 18 P-K7, BxP; 19 Kt-Q5 Kt-B; 20 B-Kt5, winning.
(b) Exchanges would make White's material advantage more effective.
(c) It is only a matter of time now.

In their first encounter, at Holland, Fine defeated Reshevsky. The battle centered around an advanced KP, and Fine took advantage of Reshevsky's inaccurate midgame play.

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Fine Black	Reshevsky White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 RxRch	BxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 Q-Q2	B-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
4 P-KKt3	PxP	23 QBxB	Q-Kt2
5 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	24 P-B3	P-R3
6 B-Kt2	P-QR3	25 B-K7	P-B5
7 Kt-B3	B-K2	26 Q-B3	KtxP
8 Kt-K5	R-QK1	27 B-B5	Kt-Q2
9 QxBP	P-QKt4	28 B-Q4	P-K4
10 Q-Kt3	KtxKt	29 BxP	P-Kt5
11 PxKt(a)	Kt-Q2	30 Q-Q4	KtxB
12 B-B4	P-QB4	31 QxKt	P-B6
13 Castles KR	Q-B2	32 P-Kt3	Q-Kt3ch
14 P-QR4	Castles	33 K-B	P-B7
15 PxP	PxP	34 Q-Kt2	Q-B4
16 Kt-K4	B-Kt2	35 Q-B	B-Q4
17 R-R7	Q-Kt3	36 P-B4	BxBch
18 KR-R	R-R	37 KxB	Q-Q4ch
19 RxR	RxR	Resigns	

(a) This P later proves indefensible, and Black finally wins it on his twenty-sixth move.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Georgia defeated Miami, 26-0, in football game dedicating new "Orange Bowl."

Osmanski Drawn By Bears' Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Chicago Cardinals, last in the western division of the National Football League, have drafted four of the year's outstanding college stars, three of them from the University of Pittsburgh.

The draft, which gives the pro teams exclusive rights to negotiate with the players selected, gave to the Cardinals Marshall Goldberg, Pitt's all-America fullback; Ki Aldrich, T. C. U.'s all-America center, and Harold Stebbins, back, and Bill Daddio, end, also of Pitt.

The Chicago Bears got Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross fullback, and Joe Delaney, his tackle teammate; John Wysocki, brilliant Villanova end, and Sid Luckman, Columbia's versatile star.

Johnny Pingel, another all-America back from Michigan State, went to the Detroit Lions, and I. B. Hale, T. C. U. tackle, to the Washington Redskins.

The Philadelphia Eagles took Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian's all-America quarterback, as their first selecion.

The Cleveland Rams took first call on Parker Hall, Mississippi's all-America back; Gaylon Smith of Southwestern, Tenn.; Elmer Tarbox of Texas Tech, and Wally Garard, St. Mary's (Calif.) tackle.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Trying to "Purify" College Football

The leopard has spots. In fact, it seems to me there is an old saying that the leopard can't change his spots. But it is so long since I went to a circus or the zoo that I do not recall whether a panther has any spots or not. Be that as it may, some of the most interesting reading of what we might call this post-season of college football has come out of Pittsburgh regarding Panther changes. And it all relates to the efforts which Chancellor John G. Bowman of the University of Pittsburgh has been making to install his "strictly amateur" athletic policy at that university. The Pitt Panther has been roving the college gridiron with a very fine smile on his face; but some of the undergraduates and alumni do not appear to be quite satisfied.

Wide World

John B. Sutherland

Freshmen Start Something

Everything appeared to be going along quite well at Pitt this fall until some of the freshmen football players began to be quoted as stating that they had entered the university under conditions which did not seem to agree with the ideas of the front office. So far as we have been able to learn, the only freshmen who have made any complaint are the "football" freshmen. Well, it isn't the first time that we have heard of football players getting promises of financial aid in one way or another which other freshmen have not been fortunate enough to obtain; but it is something new to have the "athletes" ask the university authorities to deal with them as a unit. Maybe some day we will have football unions at some of our universities.

Rather Startling Claims

To say the least, the claims made in the statement issued by the "football" freshmen at Pitt are rather startling. They remind one of some of the stories which are going the rounds about WPA and PWA workers, so far as the amount of work they should do is concerned. The statement said they were told they were to work only 15 or 20 minutes a day. Also that they understood notes for their tuition were a matter of "formality." Also that athletic eligibility applications were also said to be a matter of formality. And just as a matter of record, it is reported that the athletes are currently paid only $48 per month.

Some Work Ahead

If all the claims made by the "football" freshmen are true, it looks as if the Pittsburgh authorities had considerable work ahead of them if they are to do what Chancellor Bowman said he wanted done when he pleaded with the alumni at a recent dinner in these words, "Are we to do our part along with the leading colleges of the East and the West to save football as a wholesome sport?" And one of these things, it seems to me, should be to put the future "football" freshmen on the same footing as the other members of the class enjoy. We heartily agree with the sentiments of the Chancellor when he says he wants a "football team above criticism."

Reformer's Lot a Hard One

The lot of any true reformer seems to be a hard one, and we know nothing in which it is harder than trying to keep proselyting and subsidizing of football players out of American colleges. There are so many ways that they can be done without the sanction or knowledge of the university authorities that they get by far too often. The Pittsburgh Chancellor is deserving of credit for the stand he is taking, and we believe that unless he receives the co-operation of the alumni and athletic authorities, football at Pittsburgh will not win the recognition it should enjoy in the intercollegiate world at large.

Sports Shorts Here and Here

Babe Horrell, the new head coach at U. C. L. A., was on Walter Camp's all-America eleven in 1925. . . . Helen Wills Moody says she may never again play in a major tennis tournament . . . Pennsylvania's new football captain is also a member of the varsity basketball and baseball teams. . . . Carnegie Tech wants Referee Getchell, who called the wrong down against it in its game with Notre Dame, to referee its game against T. C. U. in the Sugar Bowl. Hats off to Carnegie! . . . Ora Mayer, who won the all-events in the American Bowling Congress in 1936, rolled his first perfect game in San Francisco recently. . . . When Dave O'Brien said in accepting the Heisman Trophy, "I wish to thank . . . my teammates, without whose playing I wouldn't be here tonight," he showed real sportsmanship.

Football Teams See 1939 Array Of Good Talent

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Graduation next June will strike hard at many of the teams that dominated the 1938 college football parade. But a glance over this season's performances and rosters make it obvious that in 1939 the nation's top teams will come up with their usual array of talent.

Four of the teams that should be best-equipped in the backfield next season, with little need to rely on up-coming sophomores, are Notre Dame, Fordham, Cornell and Villanova.

Backfield Stars

The Irish, chief practitioners of gridiron mass production, will lose some of their star operatives, but they will still have such stars as Steve Sitko, Ben Sheridan, Bob Saggau, Harry Stevenson, Milt Piepul and Lou Zontini.

Fordham, with Tackle John Kuzman and Center Lou Defilippo as main holdovers in the line, will have a whole mess of good kickers, passers and runners. For one thing, there will be an all-senior combine of Bill Krywicki, Steve Kazlo, Pete Holovak and Dom Principe. Len Eshmont, recovered from this year's knee injury, will be set for his second season as climax runner, while Jimmy Blumenstock, who made trouble with the Army Plebes this fall, is a glittering sophomore prospect.

The loss of Brud Holland, Carl Spang, star ends; Center Al Van Ranst, Tackle Bill McKeever and Guard Sid Roth, will make Carl Snavely's main task at Cornell one of trying to weld a puncture-proof line, with the help of tackles Nick Drahos and Fred West. In the backfield, though, he will have blocking Walt Matuszczak, Vince Eichler, Hal McCullough, Mal Baker and Ken Brown.

Villanova Stocked

Clipper Smith's backfield larder at Villanova will be almost as well stocked as Elmer Layden's. The Clipper loses John Wysocki at end, it is true. But Nick Basca, Harry Mazzei, Gordon Shader and John Hawlett, the regular foursome who helped the Wildcats go through unbeaten this season, will be back at work in 1939, supplemented by a wealth of seasoned linemen.

Graduation will take its heaviest toll at Texas Christian, where Dave O'Brien, Ki Aldrich and I. B. Hale will get their diplomas. Still, Leo (Dutch) Meyer can start rebuilding with a two-man nucleus of Don Looney, who caught most of the O'Brien passes, and ball-toter Connie Sparks.

Pitt, losing three-quarters of its great backfield, will have to rely chiefly on Dick Cassiano, while Duke, with Eric Tipton and Dan Hill gone, still will have Willard Perdue, who blocked the kick to beat Pitt; Halfback Wes McAfee, Guard Tony Ruffa and Tackle Frank Ribar.

Tennessee Strong

Tennessee, Southeastern Conference ruler, will seek to repeat with only three of its regulars gone and Halfback George Cafego and Guard Bob Suffridge, one of the best in the south, on hand to lead the way for Major Bob Neyland. George Franck, Hal Van Every and Marty Christiansen will be set to tote the mail for Minnesota. Michigan will be weakened considerably in the line, but retains Tom Harmon and Paul Kromer as twin offensive threats.

Others who have given promise of great deeds to come are Les Stanczyk, whose task is to fill Sid Luckman's big brogans at Columbia; Ray Anderson of Yale and elusive Torbie Macdonald of Harvard; Ollie Hahenstein of Northwestern; tackles Harry Stella of Army and Al Bergner of Navy, the former Kankakee (Ill.) High School chums; Ronny Cahill, Andy Giardi and Joe Osmanski, a nice backfield inheritance for the man who succeeds Eddie Anderson as coach at Holy Cross; Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, Merlyn Condit and George Muha of Carnegie Tech, Paul Christman of Missouri, and Joe Mellendeck and Jules Koshlap, as well as a raft of powerful linemen, at Georgetown, only major eastern team to finish this season unbeaten and untied.

Romnes Will Join Maple Leafs With $1,000 Hawk Bonus

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, veteran hockey center who had said he would refuse to go through with a trade sending him to the Toronto Maple Leafs, patched up his differences with Chicago Black Hawk officials yesterday and will join his new club at Toronto.

William Tobin, Hawks president, said Romnes had been given a $1,000 bonus in appreciation of his nine years as a Hawk player. Announcement Thursday of the deal, sending Romnes to the Leafs for forward Bill Thoms, drew from Romnes the flat statement that he would not play with the Leafs.

After a conference, Tobin said the veteran had expressed reluctance to leave Chicago because he had played here so long. Tobin insisted a "feud" in which Romnes engaged with Red Horner, husky Leafs defenseman during the playoffs last spring, had nothing to do with Romnes balking at the transaction.

Sporting Around the Hub

New England is to have a new amateur hockey league. The Boston Olympic juniors will play in a four-team league made up of Boston, Springfield, Providence and New Haven. There will be 18 games, nine at home and nine away, with the play opening around Christmas time. All players must be local talent and there will be no importations.

It will be up to the Boston Olympics tonight and tomorrow afternoon to stop the rampaging Cornwall Flyers in their series at the Garden. No team in the Provincial Hockey League, with the exception of Shawinigan Falls, has been able to pin a defeat on Don Penniston's boys this year.

Cornwall is the only team the O's haven't met so far. Inasmuch as the Flyers are leading the league, Coach Hago Harrington can stick a couple of feathers in his cap if he takes both ends of the double-header.

* * *

Now that Charlie Lutz, Gary, Indiana's, contribution to the Harvard basketball team, has started rolling, the Crimson shooters should maintain a winning stride. Charlie labored under handicap in Tuesday's opener in the M. I. T. Hangar, but was on the floor for the full time in Thursday evening's Northeastern game, in which he scored 14 points.

* * *

Harvard has two court games scheduled for next week. Brown University visits the Indoor Athletic Building on Wednesday, and Boston University follows on Saturday.

* * *

Rooters for Boston University have turned their eyes westward this week end, with their hockey team meeting Princeton and their basketball team playing Springfield. Hopes for the hockey team rest largely on the broad shoulders and thick pads of goalie Johnny Walker, who was just discovered this year by Coach Waylie Vaughan. Johnny played the game with Tech, but wasn't tested severely. If he stands up against Princeton, the Terriers may have a good chance of retaining their New England intercollegiate league title.

* * *

Coach Vaughan will shake hands with his brother Coach Dick Vaughan of the Tigers before and after the game only.

* * *

Play in the Lockett Cup squash matches began at the Harvard Club of Boston this morning, with New York and Philadelphia meeting in the first round. Tomorrow the Boston team will meet both the winner and the loser of today's match in the attempt to hold its tri-city championship.

* * *

Between now and their next engagement, the Lake Placid Intercollegiate Hockey Tournament, Dec. 26-28, the M. I. T. Engineers should be able to put in a good bit of stiff practice. The sextet, which has only two forward lines, has bowed to B. U., Northeastern, and Brown. Last two games, however, were lost only by one point.

* * *

Coach Herb Gallagher of the Husky sextet, who before the opening game with Tech last Tuesday was pessimistic about his defense, is wearing rose-colored glasses now. The starting pair of Gerry Griffin and Lew Cunningham looked exceptionally good.

* * *

Table tennis holds the center of interest locally Monday night, with Bohumil Vana, world champion, appearing at the Arena to compete for the Boston Bowl. Jimmy McClure, co-holder of the world's doubles title, Bernie Grimes, national intercollegiate champ, and Sandor Glancz, European fancy shot wizard, will furnish the opposition.

* * *

A few more pounds on the slender frame of Johnny Neal, Tech's starting center, and Tech would have a more formidable team. Johnny sets up plenty of plays for Coach George Owen's lads, but his 146 pounds prevent him from setting up more. He loses his feet too easily when checked by the opposition's defense.

* * *

Harvard's Junior Varsities and the Ramblers, a team made up of players from Cape Cod, will cross mallets in an exhibition game tonight at Commonwealth Armory to officially open the season of the Commonwealth Polo League.

* * *

Both teams are in the uppermost bracket of the league's three ratings. Games from the other two classes will also be played tonight, placing the 110th Cavalry against Fairview in Class B, and Mayfair against Newport in the Class C.

* * *

With impressive triumphs over Harvard and New Hampshire behind them, Henry McCarthy's M. I. T. basketeers await meetings next week with Trinity, Tuesday, and Colby on Saturday. The Engineers are taking the shape of this section's strongest court outfit.

Amusements

BOSTON

3rd WEEK! SUPERB IN THE TRADITION OF LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER
DRUMS WITH SABU
RAYMOND MASSEY
NEW CO-FEATURE Next Time I Marry LUCILLE BALL
—EXTRA— Walt Disney's FERDINAND THE BULL
KEITH MEMORIAL

Symphony HALL — SUN., DEC. 18 3:30 P.M. — MON., DEC. 19 8:30 P.M.
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY — HANDEL'S MESSIAH
Symphonic Chorus of 500 Voices
DOCTOR THOMPSON STONE Conductor
Rose Dirmann, Margaret Matzenauer, Harold Haugh, Walter Kidder
Fifty-five Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
Elizabeth Burt, Manager
Tickets $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1. Tax exempt.

TOSCANINI
and NBC Symphony Orchestra
NOTE Symphony Hall, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 10. Only Mail Orders until Fri., 9 A. M., when Symphony Hall box-office sale opens. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Aaron Richmond, Pierce Building, Copley Square. Remaining seats: FLOOR, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50. FIRST BAL., $7.50, $6.00, $5.00. Second Balcony at $2.00 and $3.00 completely sold out.

The Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy presents
Gordon String Quartet
JORDAN HALL Tomorrow Eve. at 8:30
Program: Boccherini, Beethoven, Brahms
Tickets at Jordan Hall, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
TWO SMASH HITS
Janet GAYNOR — Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr. — Paulette GODDARD
THE YOUNG IN HEART
Plus "Spring Madness" Lew Ayres

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NEWSREEL DIGEST World Events in Pictures
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Laurel and Hardy in BLOCKHEADS

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 450,000
Previous day 698,980
1938 volume to date 276,167,155
1937 volume to date 390,287,532

Selected Stocks Recover Mildly In Short Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Steels, motors and aircrafts led a mild recovery jog in today's stock market.

While dealings were exceptionally slow from the start, gains of fractions to a point or so were fairly well distributed in the final hour.

Less tension in foreign affairs, continuance of business cheerfulness and the notable drying up of year-end tax selling tempted some buyers, brokers said.

Improved were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, American Can, du Pont, North American, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Paramount, General American Transportation, and Sears Roebuck.

National Supply at the opening added 2 points to its sharp decline yesterday but cut the loss later. Westinghouse, Santa Fe and Johns-Manville were a shade lower.

Bonds Irregular

A few corporate bonds attracted buyers at moderately higher prices in an uneven market today.

Tending lower were American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe General 4s, New York Central 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Traders generally still seemed to be marking time for year-end adjustments and for a better view of 1939 business prospects.

Most U. S. Treasury loans were inclined to sag in slow trading, despite the Treasury's announcement of a heavy oversubscription of the Government's mid-December offers.

In the foreign list, Buenos Aires 4½-4¾s, German 5½s, Cordoba Province 7s and Milan 6½s were were marked up fractionally to more than a point.

Gen. Motors Sales Jump in November

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced November sales of cars and trucks to consumers in the United States increased to 131,387 units, compared with 68,-896 in October and 117,287 in November last year.

Sales to domestic dealers totaled 159,573 units against 92,890 in the preceding month and 153,184 a year ago.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, amounted to 200,256 against 123,835 in October and 195,136 in November, 1937.

November sales from all sources and sales to dealers in the United States were described as the best since the earlier introduction of new models began three years ago.

For the first 11 months sales to consumers in the United States were 882,882 units against 1,504,533 in the comparable 1937 period. Sales to domestic dealers totaled 785,158 against 1,571,792 in the 11 months last year and total sales, including overseas shipments, were 1,119,840 against 1,956,453 in the corresponding 1937 months.

November Zinc Output Still Below a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of zinc in the United States in November totaled 40,343 tons, against 36,-740 in October and 49,393 in November, 1937, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced.

November stocks of zinc totaled 120,778 tons, against 124,128 a month earlier and 42,534 a year ago.

Domestic shipments in November were 43,693 tons, compared with 43,-355 in October and 32,676 in November last year.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Regardless of what trend the minor movements take in the next few days, we are still of the opinion that the market is in the process of forming a broad base for a general resumption of the uptrend.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—In our opinion, the market is under quiet and unhurried accumulation and we expect a more buoyant market after the first of the year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon Dec. 10

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.67⅛	$4.6611	$4.8297
Cables	4.67⅛	4.66⅞	4.2397
France—franc	.0263½	.0263	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2260	.2264	†
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05265¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5438	.5434	†
Sweden—krona	.2407	.2405	.4537
Norway—krone	.2349	.2346	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2087	.2054	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0087	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342	.0342	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	1.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0428	.0428	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2280	.2275	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7519
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2726	.2723	.8440
India—rupee	.3489	.3487	.6180
Java—florin	.5450	.5448	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2925	.2920	*
Shanghai—dol	.1606	.1606	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5440	.5435	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9919	.9916	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075‡	.2075‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. §Nominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Retail Distribution Off

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Preliminary reports from the Philadelphia office of the census bureau on its survey of business showed that activities in three fields of retail distribution slackened from 6 to 19.2 per cent in the first half of 1938 compared with the like period of 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	Dec 8
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	43	43	43	—3
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1½e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Nov 29
30	16⅛	Addressog (1.40)	1	27	27	27	— ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	11	62¾	61⅞	62¾	+ ¾
1⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	5	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	11	11	11	Dec 9
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec 9
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Dec 7
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Ltd Steel	5	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10½	10	10	Dec 9
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	182	181	182	+1½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
13½	4½	Allied Stores	9	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	— ¼
55⅝	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	8	45¾	45	45⅝	
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec 9
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	6	68¾	68½	68¾	Dec 9
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	3	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	95	94½	95	+1⅜
178½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	175	175	Dec 6
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	3	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	—1⅛
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 6
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Dec 7
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 8
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	26	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	5	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
6⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	4⅛	4⅛	4½	Dec 9
7¼	4	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Dec 9
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	3	3	3	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	12½	12¼	12½	Dec 9
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16	16	16	
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14	14	14	Dec 7
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4½	4	4	— ⅛
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	29	29	29	Dec 8
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Dec 9
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec 9
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	4	25	25	25	+ ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	2	68	67¾	68	Dec 9
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	2	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅞
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120½	120½	120½	Dec 9
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	7	38⅝	38	38½	+1
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	6	33½	32½	33⅛	+1
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	21	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	11	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	69	69	69	Dec 9
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	7	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅜
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	135¼	135¼	135¼	—2
61⅜	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60½	60½	60½	Dec 8
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	7	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Dec 1
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	101½	101½	101½	+1
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Dec 5
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	148⅝	148½	148⅝	+ ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	86	86	86	— ½
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Dec 9
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	6	Am Water Wks	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Dec 9
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Dec 9
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	35½	35	35	— ¾
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
4⅜	2⅝	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 19
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	32	33⅛	33	33¼	+ ¼
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	56½	56	56	Dec 7
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¾
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	15	15	15	Dec 9
59½	26⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	9½	9½	9½	
33¼	18	Champ Pap & P	5	26¾	26	26¾	—1
6⅜	2	Checker Cab	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec 9
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	9	33¼	32⅞	33	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	4	39	37⅞	39	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	7	¼	¼	¼	Dec 9
	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2⅝	2⅜	2½	Dec 9
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	3	⅞	⅝	⅞	
5½		Chi & N West pf	4	2⅝	2½	2½	Dec 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	2⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
19	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T rv pf (3)	3	35½	35½	35½	Dec 9
47	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	46	46	46	Dec 8
1¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	½	½	½	
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	10	⅞	⅝	⅝	Dec 9
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	16	1½	1	1½	Dec 9
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 9
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Dec 9
13½	3¼	Childs Co	4	12	11⅝	12	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	41	79½	78⅜	79	+ ⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40a)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Dec 8
8½	2	City Stores	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec 8
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28	27½	27½	Dec 9
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	29	57⅜	56½	57	+ ¾
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	2	22½	22½	22½	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	131	130½	131	+ ½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	Dec 6
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	14	14⅞	14½	14¾	Dec 9
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Dec 9
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Dec 8
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19	19	19	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¾e)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
23⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¾e)	3	15½	15½	15½	
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	39	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	77	77	77	—2
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	3	15¼	15	15¼	
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Dec 9
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	6	96½	96	96	Dec
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	2	57	57	57	— ⅛
108½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Dec 9
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅛
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Dec 6
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
28	22½	Com'with & South	29	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	4	45¼	45	45	
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	7	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 9
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	2	26¼	26	26	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¾
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	6	25	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	3	10	9½	9½	
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	24	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅝
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	102¼	102	102	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 9
12¼	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Dec 9
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
7½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3½	3¼	3½	Dec 9
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Dec 7
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	Dec 9
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	1	19	19	19	Dec 9
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 9
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	94	94	94	Dec 9
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	5	38⅛	38	38½	+ ½
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Dec 8
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
36½	21½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
49	36½	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Dec 8
116	107	Cont Diam Fiber	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Cont Oil Del (1)	21	28¾	28	28¼	
29½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	3	24½	24½	24½	Dec 9
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	6	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅜
177	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Dec 7
5⅜	2¾	Coty Inc	10	4⅜	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	10	37	35¼	36¼	+ ¼
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	109	109	109	
29½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Dec 9
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	3	8	8	8	Dec 8
43¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
40	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
37⅜	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Dec 6
15½	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	6	37½	36½	36½	Dec 9
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	5	86	85	85	Dec 9
1⅛	⅜	Cuba Co	1	½	½	½	Dec 9
4	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
21⅝	12	Cudahy Pack	2	13	12¾	13	
42	21½	Curtis Publishing	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
56	35	Curtis Pub pf	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
7⅛	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	29	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	12⅝	Curtiss Wr A (1e)	7	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
29¼	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅝

D

8¾	4½	Davega Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	
17	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	17	17	17	
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co (1.35e)	18	19½	19⅜	19½	
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	24½	24½	24½	Dec 9
17	9	Deisel-Wem-G (¾e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	7½	Del & Hudson	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Del Lack & West	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2½	¾	Den & Rio G W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
115	76	Detroit Edison (6e)	2	107½	106¾	106¾	Dec 9
30⅜	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Dec 9
41⅞	31½	Dia Match pf (1½a)	6	41¼	41½	41½	Dec 9
11	5	Diam T Motor	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 9
23½	11	Dist Corp-Seag (2)	15	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
91½	65½	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	3	89½	89¼	89½	
17	8½	Dixie Vortex (1¼e)	1	12	12	12	Dec 9
25½	12	Doehler Die Cast	6	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
34⅞	27½	Dome Mines (1e)	4	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
8¾	4½	Dominion Stores	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
72⅞	31	Douglas Air (3e)	13	71⅞	70	71⅝	+1⅜
140⅛	87⅞	Dow Chem (3)	2	134	133¾	134	+ ⅜
24½	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	1	18	18	18	Dec 9
1¼	6½	Dresser Mfg B	2	9½	9	9	Dec 9
19⅜	13⅜	Dunhill Int	15	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
12	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅞
151¾	90½	du Pont de N (3¼e)	19	146¾	145¼	146½	+1¾
138½	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	2	137¾	137⅝	137⅝	— ⅜
120½	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ⅜

E

15½	13¾	Eastern Air Lines	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
8¼	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	1	6½	6½	6½	
187	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	1	181¾	181¾	181¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	10½	Eaton Mfg	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Eitingon Schild	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
4	2½	El & Mus Ind (.09e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
35¾	13¼	El Auto Lite (½e)	11	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	
12¼	6	Elec Boat (.60e)	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14	6¼	El Power & Lt	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	6	31	31	31	Dec 9
46½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+1
35	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Dec 9
2¾	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅞	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
29⅞	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
45⅛	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	41½	41½	41½	Dec 7
8⅜	2½	Eng Pub Service	3	8⅛	8	8	
71	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Dec 6
72	40	Eng P S $5½ pf (5½)	2	71	71	71	Dec 8
72	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	3	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
79½	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Dec 6
2⅞	1⅛	Equit Off Bldg	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5¼	1¾	Erie R R	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	4	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅜
7	2	Erie 2 pf	3	2	2	2	
6	2½	Eureka V Cleaner	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
16	5¼	Evans Products	4	11½	11½	11½	
22⅜	8	Ex-Cell-O (.60e)	16	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

F

40¾	19½	Fairbanks Morse	5	36½	36¼	36½	— ¼
35¾	22½	Fajardo Sugar (4)	3	28	28	28	
16½	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Dec 8
133	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	115	115	115	Dec 7
99½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
57⅛	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 9
4⅜	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Fed Wat Svc A	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29	12¼	Federal D Strs (1)	1	25½	25½	25½	Dec 7
90⅝	67⅜	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	3	86	86	86	Dec 2
36½	22½	Fid P Fire In (1.60a)	6	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
26

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s 45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 3s 48-46	108.17	108.17	108.17
2 3¼s 49-46	109.7	109.7	109.7
14 2½s 52-49	102.18	102.18	102.18
18 2¾s 60-55	104.10	104.10	104.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s47-42	106	106	106
1 3¼s 64-44	107	107	107

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s 49-39	102.13	102.13	102.13
4 2¼s 44-42	104.12	104.12	104.12
6 3s 52-44	106.25	106.25	106.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	34	34	34
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	94	92½	92½
2 Allis Chalm 4s 52	109½	109	109
13 Am & For P5s 2030	51½	50⅞	51
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	104⅛	104	104
5 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
13 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
7 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104⅝	104⅝
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87½	87½	87½
20 AT&SF 4s 1960 adj	91½	91½	91½
7 AC Line 1st 4s '52	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103⅛	103¼
11 B&O rfg 4s '95	17⅞	17½	17⅞
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	49½	49¼	49½
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	16¾	16¼	16½
3 B&O 5s '96 P	16¼	15½	15½
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	16	15½	15½
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	10½	10¼	10⅜
4 B&O 4s '48	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
2 B&O 5s SW '50	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞
1 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	30	30	30
3 B&O 4s TC '59	32	32	32
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	105⅝	106
7 Beth Stl 3⅜s'6	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
12 Beth Stl 3½s'52	97⅞	97	9797⅛
11 Boston&Me 5s'67	26¾	26¼	26¼
10 Boston&Me 5s'55	27⅝	27	27
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	107	107	107
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73⅜	72⅛	72⅛
18 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	111	111	111
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Buf C R&NO 5s'34	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s'34 ct	5	5	5
4 Bush Term 5s'55	39	38	38
1 Ca Nat 5s'69 Oct	119½	119½	119⅛
5 Ca Pac 4s perp	80¼	80	80
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 Ce of Ga 5½s'59	4¼	4	4⅛
1 Ce Ill E&O 5s'51	103	103	103
8 Cen Pac 5s'60	54	54	54
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cen RR N J 5s'87	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	81	80¼	80¼
12 Chmpn P&P 38-43s'50	99⅝	99½	99⅝
12 C&O 4½s'92	118	118	118
7 C & O 3½s'96 D	95⅝	95½	95½
5 Chi & Alton 3s'49	10¾	10½	10½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½	97½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97½	97½
70 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18	17½	18
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16½	16½	16½
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20½	20	20⅜
6 Chi Ter & Trans 5s	12	12	12
44 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
9 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	24½	24⅜	24½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	23⅞	24
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	15½	15¼	15¼
13 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9½	9¼	9½
8 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	14¾	14¼	14¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s'87	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼
15 Chi&NW 4s '87	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
5 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	13½	13½	13½
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7½	7⅛	7⅛
5 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
5 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 CRI & P 4s '88	15¾	15¾	15¾
52 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	7	7	7
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6½	6½	6½
8 CStL&NOMem 4s'51	55½	55½	55½
4 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	54	54	54
20 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87	86¾	86¾
5 Cinn Gas & El 3⅜s'68	108½	108¼	108¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
1 Clev Elec Ill 3⅜s'65	109	109	109
3 ClevUnTerm 3½s'72	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80¾	80¾	80¾
16 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73¼	73	73¼
6 Col & So 4½s'80	50⅜	50	50
6 Colombia G 5s '52 May	95	94¾	94¾
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92¼	92¼
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	103	103
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Somwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	105	105	105
2 Comwlth Ed 3¼s'65	107½	107½	107¼
22 Com Ed cv 3½s'58 nw	105⅛	105	105
21 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¼	106	106
25 Con Edis 3½s'58	104¼	104	104
2 Con Edis 3½s'56	105	105	105
5 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Consum Pw 3½s'67	107⅛	107¼	107¼
1 Container 5s'43	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32½	32½	32½
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 DelHud rfg 4s'43	57	56½	56½
1 Del P&L 4½s'69	106½	106½	106½
21 D&R G 4s'36	11½	11½	11½
5 D&R G West 5s'55	4½	4¾	4½
6 D&R G W 5s'55Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 D&R G W 5s'55Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 D&R G West 5s '78	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Det Ed 4s '65	111	110¾	110¾
10 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	82¼	82¼	82¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
34 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅞	11½	11⅝
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	37	37	37
27 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18½	18	18⅛
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	8¾	9
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
2 Fond J&G 2-4s 82ct	1½	1¼	1¼
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	58½	58½	58½
1 Goodrich 4¾s'56	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100	100
10 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102 5-32	102 5-32	102 5-32
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97¾	97½	97½
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83	82½	P2½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	72½	72½	72½
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	51½	50½	51½
5 Housatonic 5s '37	26	26	26
10 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33¼	33¼	33¼
11 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12⅜	12	12
3 Ll Cen rfg 4s '55	52	52	52
22 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	44½	44¼	44½
4 Il Cen 4s 44-63	50½	50½	50½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	46½	46½	46½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105¼	104⅞	105⅛
19 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	108½	108½	108½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64	64	64
15 Interb R Tr 5s'32	40¾	40⅛	40¾
9 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	63½	63	63¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	62¾	62¾	62¾
29 Int Gt Nor 4s '52	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Int Paper 6s '55	87¾	87½	87½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
20 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	64¾	64½	64¾
4 Int T&T5s '55	69¼	69⅛	69¼
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 KCFtS&M ref4s'36	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	29	29	29
8 K C Sth 3s '50	69	69	69
1 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Keith B F 6s '46	93	93	93
1 KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	163	163	163
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101	101
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	42⅞	42½	42⅞
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28¾	28	28¼
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22	22	22
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	21½	21	21½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	21¼	21¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 Loews 3½s '46	101⅛	101	101
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78	78	78
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	92¾	92¾	92¾
16 Louis&N un 4s '40	100	100	100
5 Lou&NMobile 4½s '45	109½	109½	109½
24 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30¼	29½	29½
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	57	57	57
4 Mead Corp 6s '45A	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	109½	109½	109½
2 MetWBdeEChi4s'38	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 MSP&SSM Mar 5½s'49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	67	67
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5¼	5¼	5¼
13 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
1 Mo-Ill 5s '56	48	48	48
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	32½	31⅝	31⅝
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	13⅜	13⅜
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50½	50¾	50½
20 Mo Pac 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18½	18½	18½
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	18	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18½	18½	18½
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅝	18	18¼
18 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4¾	4¾
1 MonWPaPub5½s'60	107¾	107¾	107¾
36 MonWPa Pub 5½s'65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96	95⅞	96
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	103¾	103½	103½
10 Nat Gypsum 5½s 50	105	104¾	105
8 Nt RRMex 4s5lasd		½	½
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	18½	18½	18½
6 N Eng RR 4s 45	18	18	18
4 New Eng T&T5s52	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
1 NO Tex&M 6½s54	37	37	37
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57	56½	57
7 NYC cn 4s 98	64¾	64	64
1 NYC 3½s 46	76	76	76
10 NYC 2¾s 72	61⅜	61	61
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	53¾	53½	53½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 NYChc&StL 5½s 74A	83½	83½	83½
39 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	45¾	45	45⅝
1 NY Dock 5s'47	49	49	49
1 NY Lack&W 4s'72 A	63	63	63
27 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	13½	13¼	13½
15 NYNH&H cll 4s'40	18½	18	18
28 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13¼	13	13¼
13 NYNH&H 4s'55	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 NYNH&H 4s'56	12	12	12
3 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 NY O&W gen 4s'55	6	6	6
9 NY Steam 3½s'63	101¼	101	101
2 NY S&W gen 5s'40	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NY Trap R 4s'46	62¾	62½	62½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Niag Falls P 3½s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
16 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	14	14	14
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	15¾	15¼	15¼
2 Norf & W 4s'96	120	120	120
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s'57	105¾	104¾	104¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60¾	60	60¼
30 Nor Pac 4s '97	82¼	82½	82¼
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ogden & L Chs 4s '48 st	4½	4½	4½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101	101	101
8 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	103	102¾	103
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	105⅜	105	105⅜
8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅞	107¾	107¾
6 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111¼	111	111¼
1 Palmolive T 6s '44	50½	50½	50½
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105	104¾	105
17 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104	103¾	104
4 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115	115	115
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82½	82½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93⅜	92	92
26 Pen RR 3¾s '70	83¾	83⅜	83¾
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	78	78	78
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	42½	42½	42½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	113	113
8 Phila Co 5s '67	98	97⅜	97⅜
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109⅜	109¾
6 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
22 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10¼	10	10
30 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109½	109	109
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
5 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59⅜	59½	59¾
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14	13¾	13⅞
11 Potomac El P 3½s '66	108½	108	108½
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Rcg Jer Cen 4s '51	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¼	106	106
1 Repub Stee; 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105¾	105	105¾
2 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Saguenay Pow 4½s '68	105½	105½	105½
5 StLIM&Sth R&C'33	57½	57½	57½
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
1 St L SPS¼s '78	10¾	10½	10¾
54 StLSF¼s'78ctf st	10½	10	10½
12 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
11 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10½	10½	10½
2 St L SW 5s '52	20	20	20
2 St L SW 2d 5s '89	12¾	12½	12½
6 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
28 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Simmons 4s '52	97	97	97
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Socony Vac Oil3¼s'50	106½	106½	106½
4 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'48	92	92	92
11 Sou Pac 4½s '68	49½	49	49½
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49	48½	49
34 Sou Pac 4½s '69	49¼	48¾	49¼
3 So Uac rfg 4s '55	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	49½	49½	49½
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54	54	54
5 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	85	85	85
1 South Ry 5½s '56	70¾	70¾	70¾
13 South Ry gen 6s '56	69½	68¾	69½
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	79¾	79¾	79¾
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54⅞	54½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102⅞	102½	102⅞
8 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	102½	102½	102½
3 Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	80	80	80
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Tex & Jac 5s '79 C	82½	82½	82½
3 TexP-MarTer5½s'64	96½	96½	96½
9 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Third Ave 4s '60	39½	39½	39½
2 TideWatAssoO3½s52	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111⅜	111½
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	81	81	81
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	70	69½	69½
14 US Steel 3¼s '48	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1 Utah L&ETrac 5s '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Util P&L 5s '59	59¾	59¾	59¾
4 VerCPac4½s assd'34		½	½
11 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	107	107	107
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105½	105½	105½
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	42½	42½	42½
10 Wabash 5s '76 B	10½	10½	10½
1 Walker H 4½s'51	107	107	107
8 Warner Bros 6s '39	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
2 Westn Md 5½s '77A	86	86	86
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	21	21	21
2 Western Un 5s '60	57½	57½	57½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Wilkel B&E 5s '42	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Wilson&Co 3¾s '47	93	93	93
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	83½	83½	83¾
1 Youngst S & T 4s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P & L 5s '53	63½	63½	63½
1 Agf M Bk '47	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Antioquia 7s 'A5A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77¼	77¼	77¼
20 Argentine 4½s '71	86½	86	86
6 Australia 5s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Belgium 7s '55	115	115	115
2 Brazil 8s '41	12¼	12	12
9 Brazil 6½s 26-57	9¼	9	9¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Brazil C Ry E1 7s '52	9	9	9
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	52¼	52	52
2 BuenAir4½s5s Aug'76	53	53	53
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	54	54	54
1 Canada 5s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Canada 4s '60	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Canada 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Ja	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s '62	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
8 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	19½	19¾	19½
2 Copengah 4½s '53	93½	93½	93½
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	73½	73½	73½
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Denmark 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	66	66	66
1 Dom 5½s '52	64½	64½	64½
2 El Salvador 8s '48ct	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Finland 6s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 GerGov 5½s65	21⅞	21½	21⅞
1 Ger Gd El 6s '48	59½	59¼	59½
3 GtConEIPJap 7s '44	78¼	77	77
1 Hung Mun 7½s '45	10	10	10
6 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	56	56	56
9 Italy 7s 1951	76½	76½	76½
13 Japan 6½s '54	83½	83	83
6 Japan 5½s '65	66½	66½	66½
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	36	36	36
1 Mendellin Mun 6½s '54	8½	8½	8½
1 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	¾	¾	¾
21 Milan City 6½s '52	56¾	56¼	56½
3 N So Wales 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Norway 6s '44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Norway 4s '63	100½	100½	100½
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
12 Par-OriRR 5½s '68	94¼	93¾	93¾
1 Peru 7s '59	9½	9½	9½
1 Peru 1st 4s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Peru 2d 4s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Queensld 7s '41	104½	104½	104½
4 Queensld 6s '47	106	106	106
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 RioGr2do Sul 6s'68	6	6	6
8 Rome 6½s'52	63	62¾	63
4 Sao2Paul2Cty 6½s'57	57½	57½	57½
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18½	18½	18½
1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	28	28	28
10 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	27	26¾	27
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 UnStlWk6½s 51A	48¾	48½	48¾
6 UnStlWk 6½s47A	49	48¾	49
14 Uruguay 3¾s&4s'79	39	38¾	39
10 Yokohama 6s 61	58¼	58	58¼

Total today, estimated Dec. 10, 3,900,000. Previous day, 3,757,400. Week ago, 3,563,300. Year ago, 3,989,100. Two years ago, 5,781,000. Jan. 1 to date, estimated, 1,699,882,625. Year ago 2,664,461,375. Two years ago, 3,364,946,000.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 10

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Allec & Fisher	2c	2c	2c	2c
..	Am Pneumt	52c	52c	52c	40c
8.00	Bos Edison	126⅜	125¼	125¼	125¼
..	Boc & Me pr pf	6	5½	6	5½
..	Copper Range	5½	5½	5½	5½
..	L Gas&Fuel	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3.75a	P G&F pf	9½	9½	9½	9¾
4.50	E G&F pr pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
..	EMSR 1st pf	56½	56½	56½	53½
..	Eastern S S	3½	3½	3½	3¼
1.00	Employ Grp	21	21	21	21
2.50	First N St	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5
..	Mass Util As	2	2	2	2
2.00a	Morgenthaler	24	24	24	23
6.25a	NE Tel&Tel	102½	102½	102½	103
..	Old Colony	1	1	1	1⅛
..	Old Col ctf dep	55c	55c	55c	55c
..	Pac Mills	12	12	12	12½
.20a	Reece Fold M	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Sulliv Mech	9½	9	9½	9½
3.10d	Torrington	27	27	27	27½
1.00b	Un Tw Drill	23¾	23½	23¾	24
..	Unit Gas	2	2	2	2
2.50	Un Sh M	81½	81½	81½	81½
1.50	Un Sh M pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
..	Utah M&T	66c	66c	66c	70c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury December 8: Receipts, $13,440,566.25; expenditures, $23,063,174.77; net balance, $2,360,443,292.71, including $1,739,349,562.89 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $7,920,869.90. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $

Industry Asks Equal Rights With Labor Under Law

Padding Is Seen In Subscriptions To U. S. Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said the nation's investors had offered to lend the Government the record-breaking total of $10,300,000,000 last Dec. 5.

Although this was more than 10 times more than the Treasury wanted to borrow, a Treasury official said the subscriptions were not altogether flattering and that there was evidence of "padding of subscriptions on a large scale."

Some officials even expressed doubt that bidders could pay for all the Treasury securities they subscribed for because the bids amount to nearly a fifth of all the bank deposits in the country.

In the Dec. 5 financing operation the Treasury offered to sell for cash $400,000,000 worth of 22 to 27 year 3¾ per cent bonds and $300,000,000 of five-year 1¼ per cent notes and to exchange either new bonds or notes for $941,613,750 worth of old notes which will mature next March 15.

Holders of the March notes accepted more than 97 per cent of the exchange offer. Bids for the cash bonds aggregated $5,732,000,000 and for the cash notes, $3,646,000,000.

Because of the padding, the Treasury decided to allot cash bond subscribers a flat seven per cent of their subscriptions and the cash note subscribers nine per cent. In recent years, the Treasury has filled all $1,000 subscriptions in full before alloting the remaining securities for sale on a percentage basis.

Treasury officials said they believed filling of $1,000 subscriptions this time would be unfair to investors.

One reason why subscriptions were so heavy was the prospect, now materialized, that the new securities could be sold at a profit immediately. Although the securities subscribed for Dec. 5 will not actually be issued until Dec. 15, Dec. 9 market price on rights to buy the securities put a premium of nearly $2 per $100 on the bonds and notes.

Lead Price Reduced $2 a Ton, New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Co. has reduced the price of lead $2 a ton to a basis of 4.75 cents a pound, New York.

This is the second time this month the metal has been lowered, the first being $3 a ton on Dec. 6.

Excess Reserves Reach New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the lendable excess reserves of banks rose for the third consecutive week to a new record high in the week ended Dec. 7.

The total idle money reached $3,440,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 over the preceding week. This resulted from continued Treasury purchase of foreign gold and deficit spending.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Forward-Looking

By a Staff Photographer

Henning W. Prentis, Jr.

President of the Armstrong Cork Company, and Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

U. S. Has Entered Muddled Affairs Of McKesson & Robbins

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Attorney General's office opened an investigation of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., $87,000,000 drug concern, while the Securities and Exchange Commission pursued an inquiry of its own and two others also were started.

All four investigations followed on the release by a New York Stock Exchange committee of the transcript of an examination of two of the firm's directors, W. L. Cummings and J. F. Thompson, in which Cummings described the financial affairs of McKesson & Robbins as "so darned fantastic we still can't believe them."

The other two investigations were announced by Sewell T. Tynge, acting district attorney of New York County, and by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who said in Washington that a New York grand jury would be asked to determine if any Federal law had been violated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By R. E. Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

City discussion has recently been concentrated on two topics—the Anglo-American Trade Agreement and the effect of the anti-Semitic outrages in Germany on the Chamberlain policy of appeasement.

On the Stock Exchange, the two factors have cancelled out—or rather the benefits of the trade pact have enjoyed no opportunity to influence prices, owing to the renewal of political nervousness.

On all sides, a warm welcome has been given to the trade agreement. There are some who are inclined to gloat over the apparent success of the British side in obtaining important concessions without giving anything expensive away in return. That superficial view, however, ignores the fact that the agreement, as published, omits the third side of the trade triangle—Canada and the United States—whose relations are governed by separate treaty.

British Concessions

The fact is, of course, that the British concessions, mainly affect imports of primary materials and foodstuffs, and are thus of more immediate concern to competing suppliers in the Dominions than to the British manufacturers. It is worth noting that the British motor industry has achieved the conventionalization of the 33⅓ per cent duty on American cars of 25 horsepower and over, but there is no undertaking regarding the rate on smaller automobiles. And the modification of the duties on typewriters and farm tractors complete the concessions which are to be made by British industry.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that protected British industry has been insistent upon retaining its protection. But the degree to which inter-Imperial economic relations have been modified is quite remarkable. The abolition of the British wheat duty, and reduced preferences for Canadian timber and apples, which enable the American exporter to share in the British market, are offset by reduced preferences enjoyed by the United Kingdom in the Canadian market, and by a consequent increase in opportunities for Canadian trade with the United States.

It is all fundamentally simple, but in the round it represents one of the biggest economic and political achievements of this decade, and is welcomed as such in London.

German Reports

Reports from Germany testify to the irritation which the agreement has caused. Partly, this is due to political interpretations of the pact which the American public would certainly not read into it. But it is also based on the sounder economic point that the concessions granted by the United Kingdom refer almost exclusively to primary products. The extension of these concessions, under most favored nation treatment, is of little assistance to German export trade, which consists largely of manufactured goods, while the American denunciation of formal trade relations in answer to export subsidies prevents German exports from entering equally with British exports into the American market.

Despite the recent efforts of the stock exchange to reach more cheerful conclusions about international affairs, the volume of business remains quite subnormal. Rearmament will mean a hard budget next year, and an even harder one in April, 1940. The City, in fact, would welcome guidance in the form of an advance indication from the Government of its proposed methods of financing the huge armaments bill. Provisional estimates of the total can already be constructed.

Defense expenditure for the current year amounts to approximately £370,000,000, of which £258,000,000 is being met from taxation and £112,000,000 from borrowing. It is already known that the Air Force will require £200,000,000 next year, compared with £120,000,000 for the current year. And on a rough estimate of normal growth for other defence services, including civil defense, it is quite conceivable that the total defense bill will be of the order of £520,000,000 in 1939-40.

How is the cost to be met? So far there is no significant movement in revenue from customs and excise, but taxable capacity is tending slightly to fall.

Thus, although industrial profits, as computed by The Economist, show a rise of about 9 per cent for the year to date, the past three months' figures have been lower in total than those for the corresponding months of 1937.

Hence, it may require an effort to raise, say, £50,000,000 of the increased arms bill from taxation and economies on other expenditure. In that even, the amount to be raised by borrowing would be about £210,000,000 — approximately £100,000,000 more than is being raised in the current year.

It is usually estimated that the current national savings are of the order of £400,000,000 or over. Of this sum, perhaps £100,000,000 is funnelled into the gilt-edged market through insurance funds and savings banks. But the higher borrowing figure suggested by these estimates indicates that there may be none too big a margin for defense finance, without resorting to control of other borrowing, and an induced expansion of the credit base. And these are not inspiring props for bulls of gilt-edged stocks.

London Transport

The London Passenger Transport Board is again in the news. The recent dividend decision to pay 4 per cent exposed the Board to the threat of an application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. The Tilling group (which operates large road passenger undertakings in this country) controls the requisite 5 per cent of the "C" stock by which any such application must be supported. Since the issue of its report a month ago, it has become apparent that the Board, in concert with the main line railways, would seek an adjustment of passenger fares in the London area.

These proceedings are now officially in train. Simultaneously, however, the chairman of the Tilling group has suggested that the Board must remain in perpetual default in respect of the past year, and that the "C" stockholders will therefore enjoy a more or less perpetual right to apply for a receiver. So he suggests as a "permanent solution" that the existing "C" stockholders should waive their rights, in return for a fixed 4 per cent interest rate on the stock (compared with a standard dividend of 5½ per cent) guaranteed by the Government.

Industry Seen Awake to New Sense of Social Responsibility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, giving employers equal rights of appeal, restricting the board's judicial functions, amending the majority rule provisions and limiting Federal ability to sponsor unionization were proposed and predicted by United States Senator Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska, at the final session of the National Association of Manufacturers three-day Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Declaring that specific amendments will be presented to the next Congress and will have a good chance of acceptance, Senator Burke said that changes were needed to terminate industrial strife.

"Labor, organized and unorganized, must be ready to do its part," he declared. "Radical and misguided leadership should be renounced, weapons of violence and intimidation discarded. A large measure of statesmanlike leadership is required."

The speaker, a leader in the fight against the Supreme Court Reorganization Bill, urged that administration of the act be put in the hands of men without bias and anxious to deal fairly with all sides, that minority groups be given bargaining rights and that employers have rights with workers under the law.

Ask Equal Rights Treatment

Parallel with Senator Burke's speech, the association adopted a resolution, prepared by its Employment Relations Committee, demanding that industry and labor receive equal rights and treatment under all labor legislation.

"The proper function of government in labor relations," the resolution said, "is to insure equal rights for both employer and employee with due regard for the public interest and the rights of individual citizens.

"The right of workers to self-organization and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing should include the full and free voluntary exercise of such right without interference, restraint, or intimidation from any source.

"When a controversy has reached a stage where legal or judicial action becomes necessary, such action should be in accordance with our long-established rules of judicial procedure."

Declaring that the National Labor Relations Act does not conform to all of the above ideals, the resolution asks that "any legislation affecting the relations of employer and employee should in its provisions and administration observe the constitutional rights of free speech, rights of property and the right to work or not to work, in like manner and to the same extent that these rights are commonly enjoyed by other classes of citizens."

A resolution was adopted calling on Congress, transportation agencies and industrialists to give their best talents and efforts to obtaining a satisfactory solution of the transportation problem."

Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, another speaker, declared that the new Federal law putting a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours, was finding widespread and enthusiastic support.

Revealing that he had just returned from an 8000-mile survey of the nation, Mr. Andrews said he was returning to Washington with the conviction that this act has the support of a large majority of the men and women who pay wages and salaries, as well as of those who receive them.

"Some of them opposed the law, many of them disagreed with me on certain of its applications, a few suggested changes, but all appeared to accept the idea as sound and helpful and that some sort of nationwide standard is necessary. There will be no winking or leniency for violators," he added. "There will be co-operation, helpfulness and toleration for those who meet us half way."

Prentis Sees New Ethics

Calvert Magruder, counsel for the Wage-Hour Administration, declared they had done their best to emphasize the administrator's very limited function under the act, but did not seem to be taken at their word.

"Here is a case of a public official disclaiming power, but they do not believe it," he added.

H. W. Prentis, President of the Armstrong Cork Company and speaker on the same program with Mr. Eden, warned that industry's path lies forward—not backward—and that the Nation would not tolerate a return to the abuses that existed here and there in pre-depression days.

"Industry knows," he said, "that practices which were common in business a generation ago are today taboo Elevating the ethics of business by voluntary action is doing much to confound the critics of American free enterprise. So let us not grow weary in well doing. Let us guard against complacency, overconfidence, and backsliding.

"Any fair appraisal will give due weight to the awakening of a new sense of social responsibility and to the progressive steps that have been taken by Government in respect to unemployment compensation, old age pensions, labor relations, slum clearance and the correction of abuses in the security markets."

While admitting that a new generation of business executives was coming forward to take the place of the old, Mr. Prentis was firm in his declaration that "it is imperative to recovery that the "Federal Government's attitude toward business should be clearly defined." He called upon the Temporary National Economic Committee to render public service by "publicizing without prejudice the facts regarding American public service."

More Production Needed

Mr. Prentis declared that the American public, anxious to return 10,000,000 unemployed to work, had given a "stop, look and listen" signal to those who have been attacking business.

"Fortunately, the ears of the people, closed for years to the voice of industry, have been unstopped," he continued. "The eyes of millions, hitherto blinded by clouds of propaganda, have been opened. The public attitude toward American business is more sympathetic than it has been in a decade.

"How, then, may we, as patriotic manufacturers, guided by a new torch of social stewardship, take account of this turn in the tide of our national affairs? To do so will require clear thinking, cohesive effort and wise leadership. We are still in troubled waters. Many of our former charts are useless. Many of our old navigating instruments must be recalibrated. New sounding devices for locating the channels of proper procedure must be employed in the day now dawning.

"What are industry's objectives for America? First, on the list is more and better food, shelter, clothing and transportation. But industry knows that a higher standard of living can be assured solely by the production of more goods and more services, by the opening of more factories and creating more jobs — not by legislation, by public charity, by redistributing wealth, or by wishful thinking."

William F. Russell, Dean of Columbia University Teachers' College, the third speaker on the evening's program, spoke of the menace of Fascism and Communism to the United States and their different methods of operation.

He declared that Communism had a well-organized, well-thought-out plan of action to win the country through violence, but Fascism, he said, was harder to combat, as there are no significant Fascist movements in the United States.

"The Fascism we have to fear is Fascism unplanned and unconscious," he added, "Bit by bit, little by little, making but one slight concession at a time, we may awaken to find ourselves in chains."

Dean Russell then urged business to combat the twin foes of education, to make the acquaintance of their superintendents of schools and to determine if education is on as high a level as it should be. "We need more study and less talk, more scholars and freer propagandists. There is scholarship in the mill and market place and on the farm, as well as in the halls of learning. There is more knowledge in the world than we know what to do with. The problem is how to coordinate and apply it."

Senate Committee Plan Would Lower Roads' Interest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three Senate Finance Committee members said they favored helping the railroads reduce their interest burden under a plan involving income tax concessions.

Such a proposal was incorporated in the 1938 tax bill as it passed the Senate, but House objections eliminated it.

Under the plan the Government would waive income taxes on any paper profits which might result when the railroads bought their own securities at less than par.

Would Aid Roads

Senator Arthur Vandenburg (R), of Michigan, said he thought the proposal might go a long way toward enabling the railroads to reduce interest charges on long-term obligations.

Senator Clyde Herring (D), of Iowa, called it "a possible way out of the railroad problem," and Senator King (D), of Utah, said he would support it if there was a safeguard to preserve private operation of the carriers.

On the other hand, Senator Harry Truman (D), of Missouri, of the Railroad Finance Investigating Committee, expressed doubt that the proposal was practical. He said most of the carriers could not obtain funds for such purchases.

Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Tax Research Institute of America, suggested to the Senate Profit Sharing Committee that railroads be permitted to purchase their outstanding interest-bearing obligations during 1939 and 1940 without incurring income tax liability.

Says Plan Sound

Senator Vandenberg called the proposal "absodutely sound."

"You and I," he said, "can go into the market and buy railroad securities for 20 cents on the dollar. When the railroad does that, though, it has to pay income tax on the 80 cents 'paper profit' that it makes."

Senator Vandenberg suggested some of the railroads could float new bond issues to finance the purchase of their old securities if the tax were removed.

Senator Truman, however, expressed belief the proposal would create a false price for the securities that might defeat the purpose.

"I'm inclined to think," Senator Truman said, "that the Government is going to have to furnish some kind of subsidy if it wants to keep the railroads running."

Commodity Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Dec. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended December 3, largely because of higher prices for farm products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase brought the all-commodity index of 813 price series to 77.4 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.1 per cent above the level of a month ago and 5.6 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to farm products, wholesale market prices of foods also averaged higher. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials declined fractionally while metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities did not change.

The index for the large group of "all commodities other than farm products," reflecting the movement in prices of nonagricultural commodities, remained unchanged at 79.3. It is 0.3 per cent and 5.4 per cent below a month ago and a year ago respectively.

	Dec. 3	Nov. 26	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Commodity Groups	1938	1938	1937	1936
All commodities	77.4	77.3	82.0	83.0
Farm products	69.1	68.3	73.9	86.7
Foods	74.3	74.0	80.7	84.8
Hides and leather prdcts	94.4	95.0	99.8	99.4
Textile products	65.6	65.7	69.8	74.6
Fuel and lighting mtls	74.3	74.4	78.6	77.6
Metals and metal prdcts	95.0	95.0	96.3	88.0
Building materials	89.3	89.4	93.0	88.4
Chemicals and drugs	76.3	76.3	79.4	83.3
Housefurnishing goods	76.3	76.3	79.4	83.3
Miscellaneous	72.4	72.4	75.1	74.1
Raw materials	72.0	71.6	75.7	84.0
Semimanufactured artcls	75.9	76.1	78.4	81.0
Finished products	80.7	80.6	85.9	83.2
All commodities other than farm products	79.3	79.3	83.8	82.2
All comdts other than farm prdcts and foods	80.7	80.8	83.9	81.7

Week's Gold Imports Total $66,322,240

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $66,322,240 in the week ended December 2. This amount was the largest since October 28.

The Commerce Department said the flow of gold from Europe to the United States had been steadily decreasing from a $206,654,272 weekly peak just after the Czechoslovakian crisis, but was stimulated in the week ended December 2 by the low prices of British and French currency in foreign exchange markets. The values of these currencies have improved since then, however.

Shipments in the December 2 week included $12,593,308 from England, $40,385,948 from France, $5,787,990 from Japan, and $5,353,386 from Australia.

Silver imports continued at the relatively low level of $2,105,588, including $1,000,739 from England, $452,907 from Mexico, and $165,140 from Canada.

The week's gold exports amounted to $1,449 and silver exports were $226,611.

Correction

In yesterday's issue it was stated under the cut of Philip Stockton that he was to be chairman of the board of the First National Bank. It should have read that he was to be elected chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Bernard W. Trafford is chairman of the board.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST. 24a Clearway Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1880 Beacon St.—Two-rm. kitchenette, bath; 4 mo. or longer; furn. or unfurn; $50 per mo.; restricted. Asp. 2653.

MIAMI, Florida — Sibonev attractively furnished apartments; accommodating four persons; exclusive Northeast section; reasonable rental. 347 N. E. 33rd Street.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LITTLE NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Overlooking Sound, modern 2½ room, kitchenette apartment (floor, residence); near station; $55. Bayside 9-4042.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 52nd St., 330 East—3 rooms $65; desirable 4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, $82; elevator, concessions, cooking-refrigerating gas free.

ARTESIAN WELLS

ARTESIAN AND DRIVEN WELLS Installed at reasonable prices. For domestic and manufacturing purposes. HATFIELD BROS., 21 Endicott Ave., Somerville, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1935 V-8 FORD Deluxe Coupe with rumble seat, in excellent condition; 33,000 miles; privately owned; $200 cash. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND COMMONWEALTH BINDERY 129 Washington Street, Brookline Tel. Beacon 3586

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

BUY, lease, modest business providing livelihood for 2; small town, country, filling station, store, overnight cabins, etc. in Me., Mass., N. H. Box W-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREED Scotty pups, whelped Nov. 2, at home; $25 up. Gordon Booth, 33 Chandler Street, Bradford, Mass. Haverhill 4750-M.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH dressmaker desires customers; first class work guaranteed; at your home if preferred; experienced decorator, making slip covers, draperies, etc.; refs. given. Centre Newton 2869-J (Mass.).

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Beautiful silver fox scarf, new, 50% off. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Mass. Suite 111.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY 66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP 0173 Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

GARAGES

RESIDENTS in Back Bay and Beacon Hill, Boston—Patronize Irvington Garage, 25 Irvington Street, KENmore 0638. Storage, gasoline, lubrication, delivery, dead storage.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Warm, comfortable room, with or without private bath; piazza; loving care. Longwood 9634.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES. Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

CAPE COD—Quaint old house; guests may rest and enjoy good food; $20.00 weekly. Martha Hastings, Hyannis, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI—Pass Christian; adult family desires to share home facing Gulf of Mexico with paying guests wishing to spend winter in mild climate. Write Box H-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Journey's End; exclusive year round restful tourist home for Christian Scientists. 224 Lucerne Circle.

THE GUEST HOME 240 Chilean Ave., Palm Beach, Florida All rooms, baths, showers; private suites

PIANOS FOR SALE

BABY grand piano, excellent condition; to see or for particulars 333 Sunset Drive, South Miami, Fla. Phone 4-2809.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

REAL ESTATE

Apartments, houses; furnished; sale or rent; $200 up, season. Foster-Juen, Inc., Real Estate, 601 N. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.

HOMES *For Sale or Rent* in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1304
335 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

PIERCE & PLUMMER REALTORS NEWTON and WELLESLEY, MASS. NEWton North 8238—7025

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Mass. (Fenway)—Attractive, quiet, sunny front room; near The Mother Church; meals optional, gentleman preferred. Ken. 6728.

BOSTON, Mass., 280 Commonwealth Ave.—Newly decorated, newly furnished, small and large rooms; beautiful home; semi or private bath. COM. 7977.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with innerspring mattresses; meals if desired. Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN 1022.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Nice rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, Mass., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Rooms for refined guest in well regulated home. Phone Com. 8441.

Brookline, Mass., Grayson Hall

Real home, attractive rooms by day or week; $5.00 to $10.00 weekly; convenient to The Mother Church; garage and outside parking. 222 and 226 Babcock St., Tel. Lon. 9253.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, comfortable, furnished single and double rooms, private bath if desired; near Beacon St. car line; 6 min. from Park St. 83 Ivy St. Long. 9013.

MIAMI, FLA.—Las Palmas Modern Rooms; clean, comfortable, convenient, reasonable, harmonious; twin beds. 40 N. E. 29 St.; tel. 2-9300.

N. Y. C., 80th St., 303 W.—Pleasant front room, studio couch, piano; kitchen privileges; others, $5 up; elevator, telephone. Bennett.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (Apt. 6-D)—Beautifully furnished, sunny room, suitable for two, all conveniences. RI. 9-1143.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 5S)—Sunny studio rooms, tastefully furnished; also 3-room apt.-dinette; clean, quiet.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; desirable residential section; breakfast if desired. 216 Ninth Ave. N. E.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Comfortable rooms, connecting bath, private home; good residential district; circulating heat. 217 Eleventh Avenue North.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOY, 20, needs work of any kind; reliable, best references. Eugene Hyde, 18 Day St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6998.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LANGUAGES—Qualified teacher, experienced, will tutor or teach French, Latin, English. Edith Feld, 9731 Broomall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Saratoga 4835.

NEWSPAPER, magazine or commercial advertising department; college education; experience in educational research, writing, editing. Box A-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SIMMONS College graduate offers her services as food supervisor; experience with leading hotel and restaurant chains; references. Write Box X-98, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

OPERATIC Society Ensemble Classes—$1.00 per month. Garver, Hotel Ansonia, 73rd St., N. Y. C. (Broadway). SU. 7-3300, Exten. 7-161.

WOMAN—College trained, experienced in private and public school work; intermediate and junior high levels. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503 9-10 a. m. — 6-7 p. m. daily, except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros. PACKARDS PHONE 3-6238 531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE 21st St. at Ave. B Ph 1-5164

GRANTS KNOWN FOR VALUES *Junior Department Store* With Complete 5c and 10c Lines. W. T. GRANT CO. 1910 SECOND AVE., N.

SWP HOUSE PAINT A proven Paint for millions of homes WASHABLE WALLPAPER SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS 2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

Rogers Peet Clothes Nationally Advertised in the Monitor Sold by HENRY PORTER INC 103 NORTH 20TH STREET

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL REPAIRING PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co INC. RENTALS—SALES INSURANCE 412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

MOBILE

Christmas Inspirations *That Carry the Touch of Clever Forethought*

Ladies' billfolds	Men's brush sets
Ladies' coin purses	Men's coin purses
Ladies' fitted travel bags	Men's fitted toilet cases
Ladies' fitted toilet cases	Men's billfolds
Ladies' hand bags	Men's jewel and stud cases
Ladies' jewel cases	Men's collar boxes
Ladies' makeup cases	Men's letter cases
Ladies' umbrellas	Men's manicure sets
Ladies' wardrobe cases	Men's keytainers
LaCross manicure sets	Men's gladstone bags
	Men's brief cases

Wienand's Exclusive Luggage Shop 255 Dauphin Street Dex. 1370

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC JEWELERS -SILVERSMITHS -SINCE 1879

DAMRICH *Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store* For Men — Women — Children 105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

PIPER COAL Johnston Coal Co. Dexter 5020 Dexter 5021

Our Prices Shampoo and Set..... 50c Manicure ..... 35c Eugene Wave.....3.50 up EXCLUSIVE BEAUTY SHOP 8½ S. Jackson St. Dexter 5066

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE *"On the Square"*

Family Wash Service Empire LAUNDRY PHONE C-805

LUBRICATION SERVICE Expert in our lines Repairs, Storage Washing, Polishing Simonizing Gas and Oil 9 Washington Ave. C-3340

Novelties, Christmas Cards, Children's Toys and Books Hurd's Stationery and Novelty Jewelry LITTLE BOOK SHOP 11 S. Perry Street Cedar 222

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Ready to Wear Millinery Shoes Accessories John danzicer INC. *"Foremost Fashions"* 106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

Keep the Home Fires Burning! Economical COAL ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO. CEDAR 97

Christmas Greetings from Oscar Covington FOOT HEALTH SHOP Imprint of Perfect Foot 101 Bell Bldg. (Ground Floor)

Rosenberg-Daniels Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes *Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store* 116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Shop for Him at The AMERICAN HAT CO. for Your Christmas Gifts 22 N. Court Street C-1879

See Our Complete Stock of Christmas Gifts MERCANTILE PAPER CO. 116 COMMERCE STREET

Klein & Son *Jewelers and Silversmiths* GIFTS LIGHTING FIXTURES ELECTRIC WIRING POWELL ELECTRIC CO. *One of the Largest and Finest Displays of Lighting Fixtures in the South* 811 Adams Ave. C-4142

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Co. *"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"* BRADENTON, FLORIDA

Christmas CARDS—GIFTS—KODAKS STATIONERY—HANKIES Myers Kodak & Art 1223 Manatee Avenue

CORAL GABLES

Coral Gables Grocery Co. INC. 2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Vegetables Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Look for the New Things First at YOWELL-DREW CO. Daytona Beach's Largest Department Store *"Quality Did It"* CURTIS DRY GOODS CO. 158 South Beach Street

Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

TRY OUR FINE WESTERN MEATS Tony's QUALITY GROCERY Loomis and Seagrave Phone 507

ANGELL & PHELPS *Makers of Fine Candies* New Imported and Domestic Novelties 332 S. Beach Street Telephone 517

PHONE 329 Daytona Sheet Metal Works ROOFING—HEATING OIL BURNERS PAINTS and VARNISHES NORGE REFRIGERATORS 114 SO. SEGRAVE DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Book Store Typewriters Stationery 232 SOUTH BEACH STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
36 WALL STREET

Where Quality Reigns Supreme
ROBBINS, INC.
Fort Lauderdale's Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Av.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
For the "loll" in his life

House Jackets	6.50 to 17.50
Flannel Robes	5.95 to 20.00
Lounge Robes	7.50 to 35.00
Lounge Pajamas	5.00 to 20.00

LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan
"A Gift from Levy's Means More"

Tupper Coal Company
Original Genuine
MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Red Rex Ash
PHONES 5-2841, 2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Rentals, Appraisals
Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1770

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 E. 8th Street Phone 5-3488

SHOP at PENNEY'S for CHRISTMAS
Novelty Gifts
Gloves—Ties—Shirts
Slippers—Robes—Hosiery
MAIN and BAY STREETS

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. West First Church of Christ, Scientist

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

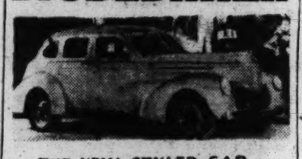
MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

McARTHUR JERSEY FARM DAIRY
INCORPORATED
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered Daily From Our Own Herd
169 N. E. 62ND ST. PHONE 7-1017

REAL ESTATE
Sales — Rentals
J. ALLEN BROWN
Phone 5-4319 605 Lincoln Road
Miami Beach, Fla.

ORLANDO

STUDEBAKER

THE NEW STYLED CAR LEADS FOR 1939
D. VARNER
234 W. CENTRAL

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

GIFTS Gifts for Debs and their Mothers
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

Lloyd's
FURNITURE COMPANY
Homefurnishings
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Avenue at Marks
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

RUSS MATTRESS CO.
1122 WEST CHURCH STREET
PHONE 3127
Innerspring Mattresses
Rugs Cleaned—Upholstering

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

TURNER'S
For Heaters and Furniture.
Buy at Turner's and Save.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
136-140 West Central Avenue
22 No. Orange Ave. Phone 5727

Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
ORLANDO, FLA.

NEWELL ELECTRIC CO.
NOT INC.
Everything Electrical
Phone 9643 59 E. Pine Street
NORGE PRODUCTS

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

SARASOTA

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Christmas Gifts
Beautiful and Useful
AT FIVE POINTS

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants

CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest parcel that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

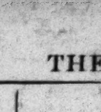
Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Loan Library
Royal—Underwood—Corona
Portable Typewriters
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS—SHOES—FURNISHINGS

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

ST. PETERSBURG


La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North.
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

Lowrey's Dial 7596
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E. Opp. Soreno Hotel
St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Are Practical Gifts
Make your selection at
Wm. F. Davenport, Inc.
556 First Ave. North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

WILLSON-CHASE
A store full of quality
Christmas Gifts

TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

LEONARD'S

Tampa's Oldest Beauty Parlor
315 Zack Street
Phone 3930

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

LEONARD'S GROVES
Delicious
Tree Ripened Fruit
Office: 315 Zack Street Phone 3930

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

The **Ritzcliff Cafeteria**
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
710-312 ZACK STREET

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.

OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED
FULGHAM'S
Office Economy Index
Gifts, Christmas Cards
314 Twiggs Street
Opposite Hillsboro Hotel

Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVES
Dot's Beauty Shoppe
Welcomes You to Tampa
1605 SNOW AVE. Phone H 3538

Tampa's Leading Furniture Store
Headquarters for Simmons Bedding and Studio Couches
The Home Furniture Company
1007 Franklin Street

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

LIVE THIS WINTER IN ATTRACTIVE PALM BEACH HOME: 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, steam heat; elegantly and completely furnished, 3 servants' rooms. Tropical patio and cloister. Located in ocean block.
We have complete listings of the better homes and apartments for sale and lease.
COASTAL REALTY SERVICE, INC.
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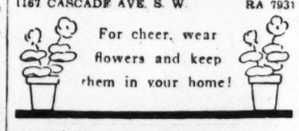
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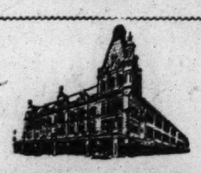

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Union of South Africa

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Monitor Movie Guide

Deep-Sea Drama, Lighter-Than-Air Farce

Bob, Son of Battle (United Artists)—Robert Stevenson's direction and the playing of a large cast fit admirably into the background of bleak Scottish sheep country. A drunken, debt-ridden old reprobate of a shepherd pits his magnificent black dog against a champion newcomer in a herding contest. The old fellow's dog loses and is later proven a sheep killer. The film has humor but with an underlying poignant note which is caught by Mr. Stevenson and by Will Fyffe, in the leading role. The dogs are magnificent. John Loder and Margaret Lockwood carry the romance. — Adults and young people.

The Daredevils (20th-Fox)—The adventures of a bibulous, brash newsreel cameraman and his sound engineer. Together, they scoop the world on one assassination in Metovania and prevent another. It is even worse than it sounds. Brian Donlevy, Wally Vernon.—Adults and young people.

Heart of the North (Warners)—This one depends entirely upon taste. If you like a combination of sentimental clichés and he-man melodrama set against the most beautiful scenery Technicolor can photograph, you will find it excellent entertainment. The misunderstood Mountie gets his man and avenges the murder of a fellow officer whose little orphan daughter turns out to be Janet Chapman in the cutest miniature Mountie uniform. Dick Foran, Gale Page, Gloria Dickson, Joe Sawyer, Allen Jenkins, Patric Knowles.—Family.

Next Time I Marry (RKO)—Poor but handsome boy, rich girl, foreign count formula, with several new and amusing twists, and with a trailer and oversize hound entertainingly prominent. While no epic, it is reasonably productive of comfortable chuckles. James Ellison, Lucille Ball, Lee Bowman.—Family.

Submarine Patrol (20th-Fox)—Director John Ford has taken a not too original theme and converted it into an exciting, realistic melodrama of the sea. While Mr. Ford does not spare romance, he is first concerned with the gallantry and heroism of the men who chased German submarines in seagoing matchboxes only 110 feet long during the World War. There are some highly exciting sea battle sequences and Mr. Ford has resisted the temptation to ultra chauvinism. The romance concerns the socialite member of a sub-chaser crew and the daughter of a munitions freighter skipper. Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly (an attractive newcomer), Preston Foster, George Bancroft, Slim Summerville, John Carradine, Warren Hymer, Henry Armetta, J. Farrell MacDonald, Maxie Rosenbloom, Elisha Cook, Jr.—Family.

Thanks for the Memory (Paramount)—An amusing film version of the stage comedy, "Up Pops the Devil." Novelist husband is persuaded to turn domestic while his wife brings home the bacon and eggs. Bob Hope turns in a smart performance. There is plenty of bright dialogue and also plenty of drinking. Shirley Ross, Charles Butterworth, Hedda Hopper, Otto Kruger, Laura Hope Crews, Emma Dunn, Roecoe Karns, Patricia Wilder.—Adults.

The Young in Heart—Light comedy, acted in ingratiating fashion by a cast that includes Paulette Goddard (in her first film since Chaplin's "Modern Times"), Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Minnie Dupree. The story is about a family of polished scamps who respond to the kindliness of an old woman and find that honest work is not so repugnant as they had thought.—Adults and young people.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pay to the Order of . . .

Helena, Mont.

The previous three winters had been bitter and disastrous for the sheep men in Montana. The snow had come early and packed hard—so hard that the sheep could not reach the grass beneath it.

William Duncan, a small herder, suffered a great loss. And just when he was approaching the point of distraction, he received a letter requesting him to come into town and talk over his long past due note, which was held by a prosperous old herder.

When they met in town, Duncan was asked what he could do about taking up the note.

Consulting his check-book, he said, "I have less than $100 which you may have."

"It isn't very much, is it?" the rancher said, seating himself at a desk where he began writing.

When he had finished, he said, "We'll just destroy this old note"—which he did, throwing the pieces into the waste paper basket. Handing the younger man what he had written, he said, "Look this over."

Duncan looked at the paper, and then into the inscrutable face of the man. Tears started from his eyes. He started to speak, and choked. The paper was a check for $3,000.

"But—but, the note?" he finally managed to say.

The old rancher slapped him on the back. "We need honest men in Montana. Young fellows who have the grit to stick it out. Some day when you're on your feet you will pay me."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's more difficult cryptogram is shared by a New York City reader. No hints are given, other than to indicate that asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*FLOREONC NR *CORPAT-YHR'R ROUECSE ELNYFBT, MANPA PFSRNRER FI *CBCVOV-SFS, *PAFODAFLFN, CSK *OHV-OSNKOR.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing WISE to DULL in five moves.

How High?

In order to look well, the middle part of a steeple should be twice as high as the lowest part, and the top part 8 times as high as the lowest part. If a steeple is to be 132 feet high, how high should each part be?

Biblical Characters and Their Characteristics

This list is shared by a Milwaukee reader.

1	Abraham	loyalty	
2	Solomon	impetuousness	
3	Samson	fidelity	1
4	Job	doubt	
5	Ruth	wisdom	
6	Thomas	treachery	
7	Peter	contrition	
8	Noah	patience	
9	Judas Iscariot	strength	
10	Mary Magdalene	preparedness	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

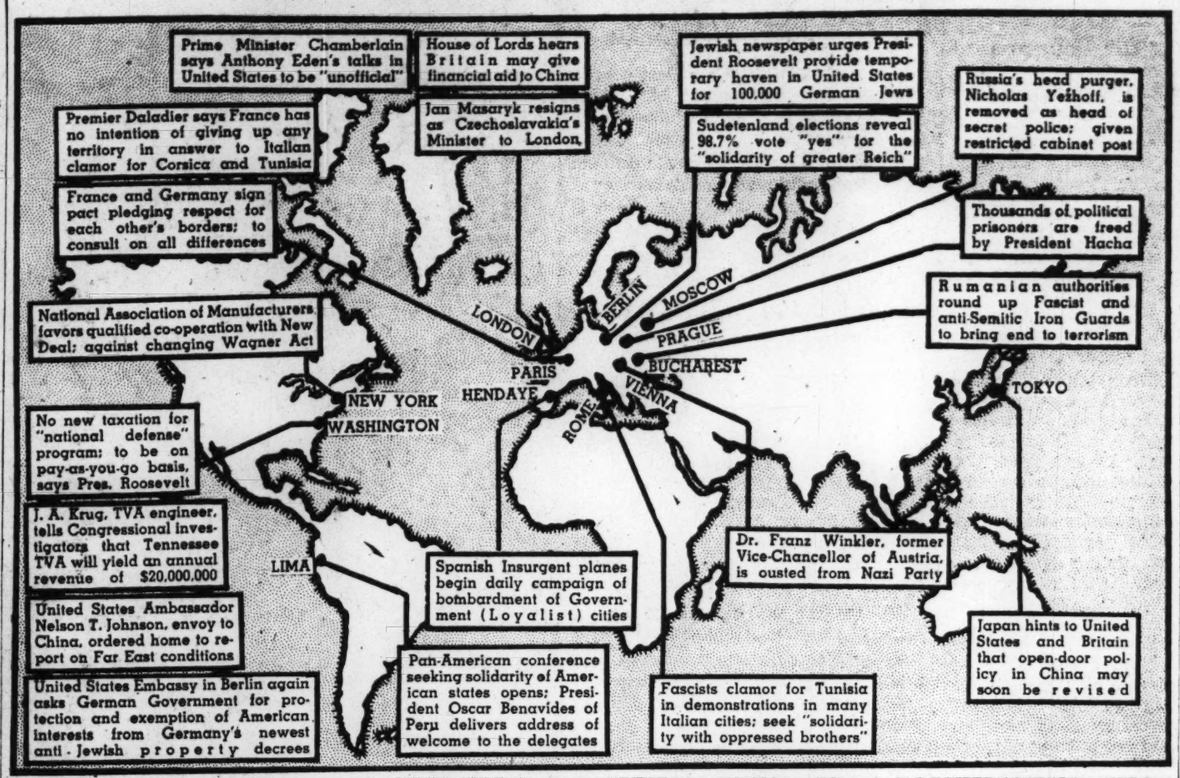
Cryptogram: Oresteia is Aeschylus's sextant trilogy, which consists of Agamemnon, Choephoroi, and Eumenides.

Letter Changing: Wise, rise, rile, rill, dill, dull.

How High?: Lowest part, 12 feet; middle part, 24 feet; top part, 96 feet.

Biblical Characters and Their Characteristics: Abraham-fidelity; Solomon-wisdom; Samson-strength; Job-patience; Ruth-loyalty; Thomas-doubt; Peter-impetuousness; Noah-preparedness; Judas Iscariot-treachery; Mary Magdalene-contrition.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Prime Minister Chamberlain says Anthony Eden's talks in United States to be "unofficial"
House of Lords hears Britain may give financial aid to China
Jewish newspaper urges President Roosevelt provide temporary haven in United States for 100,000 German Jews
Russia's head purger, Nicholas Yezhoff, is removed as head of secret police; given restricted cabinet post
Premier Daladier says France has no intention of giving up any territory in answer to Italian clamor for Corsica and Tunisia
Jan Masaryk resigns as Czechoslavakia's Minister to London
Sudetenland elections reveal 98.7% vote "yes" for the "solidarity of greater Reich"
France and Germany sign pact pledging respect for each other's borders; to consult on all differences
Thousands of political prisoners are freed by President Hacha
Rumanian authorities round up Fascist and anti-Semitic Iron Guards to bring end to terrorism
National Association of Manufacturers favors qualified co-operation with New Deal; against changing Wagner Act
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PRAGUE
BUCHAREST
PARIS
HENDAYE
VIENNA
ROME
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
No new taxation for "national defense" program; to be on pay-as-you-go basis, says Pres. Roosevelt
J. A. Krug, TVA engineer, tells Congressional investigators that Tennessee TVA will yield an annual revenue of $20,000,000
Dr. Franz Winkler, former Vice-Chancellor of Austria, is ousted from Nazi Party
LIMA
Spanish Insurgent planes begin daily campaign of bombardment of Government (Loyalist) cities
United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, envoy to China, ordered home to report on Far East conditions
Japan hints to United States and Britain that open-door policy in China may soon be revised
Pan-American conference seeking solidarity of American states opens; President Oscar Benavides of Peru delivers address of welcome to the delegates
Fascists clamor for Tunisia in demonstrations in many Italian cities; seek "solidarity with oppressed brothers"
United States Embassy in Berlin again asks German Government for protection and exemption of American interests from Germany's newest anti-Jewish property decrees

Daily Anecdote

Haydn and Mozart

Never did two men of undoubted genius and true greatness entertain a higher respect and admiration for each other than Haydn and Mozart. Theirs was a friendship in which neither jealousy nor rivalry ever played even the slightest part.

At a concert where a new composition of Haydn was being performed, a musician who was always finding fault with every composition save his own, remarked: "There, now, that is not what I should have done."

"No, nor should I," replied Mozart, "but the reason is that neither you nor I should have been able to conceive it."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Blessed is the man who has developed the knack of listening to his wife and the radio at the same time.

Portland Oregonian: An explorer is one who runs away from it all and comes home to tell what a hard time he had.

Kiwanis Magazine: Most men are content with their lot after they have built a home on it.

In Lighter Vein

The Greatest Miracle

"Isn't it wonderful the things that can be made from ordinary beef bones—piano keys, teeth, knife and fork handles, and so on!"

"Yes; and my landlady thinks that they make soup, also."—Montreal Star.

"Uncle Willie was never one to take chances!"

Self-Protection

A farmer and his wife walked from their farm to the county fair, his wife laden down with a heavy lunch basket. Once arrived at the fair, he considerately turned to her and said:

"You'd better let me carry the basket now, Mary, we might get separated in the crowd."—Wall Street Journal.

Consolation

"What do you think of the candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of them the more pleased I am that only one of them can get in."

Aha!

"Your communism is stupid. If everything were divided today, in a very short time your portion would be gone. What then?"

"Divide again!"

Sh-h!

"Now, sir," said the persuasive community chest chairman, "we want you to preside at the big meeting which we are to hold."

"How much?" inquired Mr. Cassius Chex, wearily.

"I don't quite follow you."

"How much is the deficit that you expect my subscription to meet?"

Party Fun

Winter Sport

Give each guest a "snowball" cut from white paper and a pencil. Have all write on their "snowballs" as many words as possible which have to do with cold weather, such as "snow," "zero," "coasting," "ice," "blizzards," "skates," "skiing," etc. The one having the longest list is the winner.

It is then his privilege to appoint a leader who shall conduct the singing of "Jingle Bells," in which all are asked to join heartily.—Alice O. H., York, Pa.

Odds and Ends

For the Sake of Accuracy

The six-day bicycle race is in reality a six-day and three hour race. The event starts at 9 p. m. on Sunday, and ends at 12 midnight the following Saturday.

Coverage Enough

Only 10 per cent of the earth's surface is scientifically observed by weathermen for making their predictions.

Quotation for Today

TO LOVE one's country it is not necessary to hate others.—ANON.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Æon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short).

The Gnostics of the early Christian Era believed in seven "world-creating spirits" known as *aeons*, which existed before time began, and proceeded from and collectively represented the Perfect Æon, or God. The word was adapted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to designate an indefinite or infinite duration of time, or, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting.

All-in-all — This important name for Deity is to be read as a hyphenated word, not as three separate terms. There should be no stress whatever on the middle syllable. (This would smack of pantheism.)

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (*a*'s as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Greek roots *apo*, "off, from," and *kalyptein*, "to cover." The combined form, *apokalypsis*, suggesting "an unveiling, uncovering," was used in the Greek manuscripts of the first chapter of the book of Revelation; and it is accepted as the name of the last book of the New Testament in the Greek, Latin, and Rheims Versions.

Atomic force — *A-tom'-ik* (*a* clipped-short, *o* and *i* short).

The so-called force of the atom (Greek *atomos*, "indivisible particle") is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance seems to result in the expulsion of electrons and in the formation of a new and stable arrangement—an atom of a lower atomic weight.

But on and on we might be led—and with never a satisfactory explanation of the beginning of matter.

Beatified—*Be-at'-ih-fide* (*e* as in debate, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short, second long).

The Latin *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make," are combined in "beatify," which we use in the sense of "to impart bliss." The participial adjective "beatified," as in "beatified understanding," carries over the thought of "blissful, blessed."

Compounded — The accent is on the second syllable.

Corporeal — The latest Webster's has, with commendable evidence of listening to cultured speech, switched from a short first *o* to circumflex as in orb. The second *o* is long.

Countenance (Ps. 89:15)—*Koun'-te-nanse*.

In the phrase "the light of thy countenance," the Hebrew word rendered "countenance" is *panim*, which literally means "face or countenance," but which has many figurative uses, among them "presence, regard, favor"; and the Hebrew *or*, "light," can mean "light of day; sunshine." So we could translate: "the sunshine of thy presence."

Coveredst (Ps. 104:6) — Although "covered" is sounded as two syllables, the addition of *-st* requires a third syllable, *kuv'-er-edst*.

Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882)—Not wishing to follow medicine, young Darwin left the University of Edinburgh and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was to prepare for the ministry. There, however, he met Henslow, professor of botany, who roused in him a great desire to study nature; and there, too, he read Humboldt's "Personal Narrative," which stimulated his thirst for natural history.

In 1831, young Darwin qualified for the post of naturalist on the voyage of the Beagle. While he was in South American waters, the study of fossils, Galapagos birds, etc., gave him much to ponder, especially the part played by "natural selection"; and in 1836 he returned to England full of his theory of evolution, and ready to start on his "Origin of Species." (Its premise is that all forms of organic life are derived from a small number of primitive types.)

Demonstrable, demonstrate — The first word is accented on the second syllable, the second word on the first: *de-mon'-stra-bl, dem'-un-strate*.

When we demonstrate the truth of a thing, we not only prove it, but we back up the proof with such evidence as precludes any doubt. This is suggested by the Latin roots *de* and *monstrare*, which combine to mean "to show fully."

In certain sections there has developed a religious lingo which involves such absurdities as "demonstrate money," "demonstrate a new hat," etc.; whereas, in a very real sense, these things are but manifestations of a demonstrable knowledge of the true source of supply. We demonstrate Life, Truth, and Love—not furniture.

Dissolution — *Dis-o-lu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable—and an honest, painless *loo* is much preferred to a strained, pedantic *lyou*).

The root meaning of "dissolution" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose") may be said to be "a process of breaking down" — disintegration, decay, lapsing into ruin.

Encompass — *En-kum'-pas* (*e* and *u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word is derived from a combination of Latin *in*, "within," and *passus*, "circuit, circle"; and we use it in the sense of "surround; contain; enclose; accomplish."

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* as in debate, *o* short).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in our word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding. In the background is the suggestion of gradual development of latent forces or characteristics.

Inherent—*In-heer'-ent*.

Back of this word we find the Latin roots *in* and *haerere*, which impart to our word the sense of "to stick fast in." That which is inherent—as an inherent quality—is indwelling.

"Let there be light: and there was light" (Gen. 1:3)—This passage has been read in a number of different ways, with stress given according to the enlightenment of the individual reader. However, there is a fundamental point to be considered: After the newcomer hears "And God said, Let there be light," his unbidden question is, "Was there then light?" And, of course, there *was*.

The point is this: After the first "light" has been emphasized, the following verb deserves prominence.

Manifold (Ps. 104:24) — Renders Hebrew *rabab*, "to multiply by the myriad"—that is, by the tens of thousands.

Mundane—The accent is on the first syllable, *mun'-dane*.

"Mundane," from Latin *mundus*, "the world," is applied to that which is earthly, material.

Paraphernalia—Don't neglect the second *r*, *par-a-fer-nay'-lih-a* (first *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek word *parapherne* designated the odds and ends of clothing, trinkets, etc., which a bride brought in addition to her dowry to the new home. From this our word has taken on a general application to anything from personal equipment to the special articles comprising scientific apparatus.

"They are and were created" (Rev. 4:11)—The Greek original indicates that this should be read with a pause after "are." In fact, Wilson translates literally, " . . . they were, and were created." Milligan points out that all things existed "in His idea from all eternity; and when the appointed moment came, they were created."

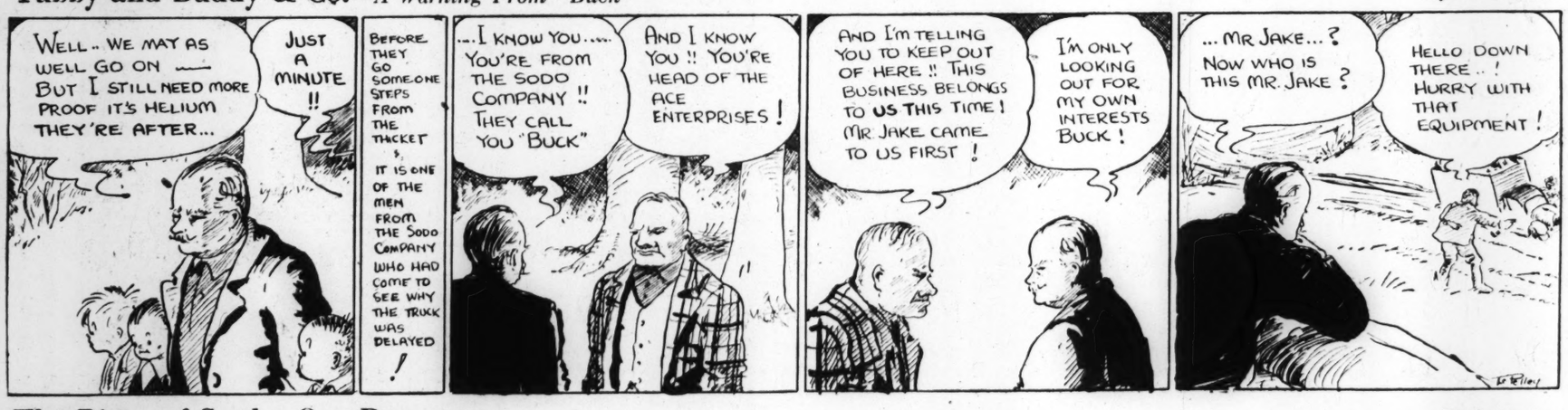
"To us-ward" (II Peter 3:9)—Here we see "toward us" rearranged into "*to us-ward*"—with meaning unchanged. "Us-ward" is sounded *us'-werd*.

Direct, direction, director (special poll)—Ballots in the poll among readers to determine whether the first syllable of these words should be sounded *di-* or *dih-*, are coming in at the rate of 2 to 1 in favor of the long *i*.

Is it *di-rekt'* or *dih-rekt'*, etc., in cultured circles in your community? A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will be appreciated—and this department promises to be guided by the results.

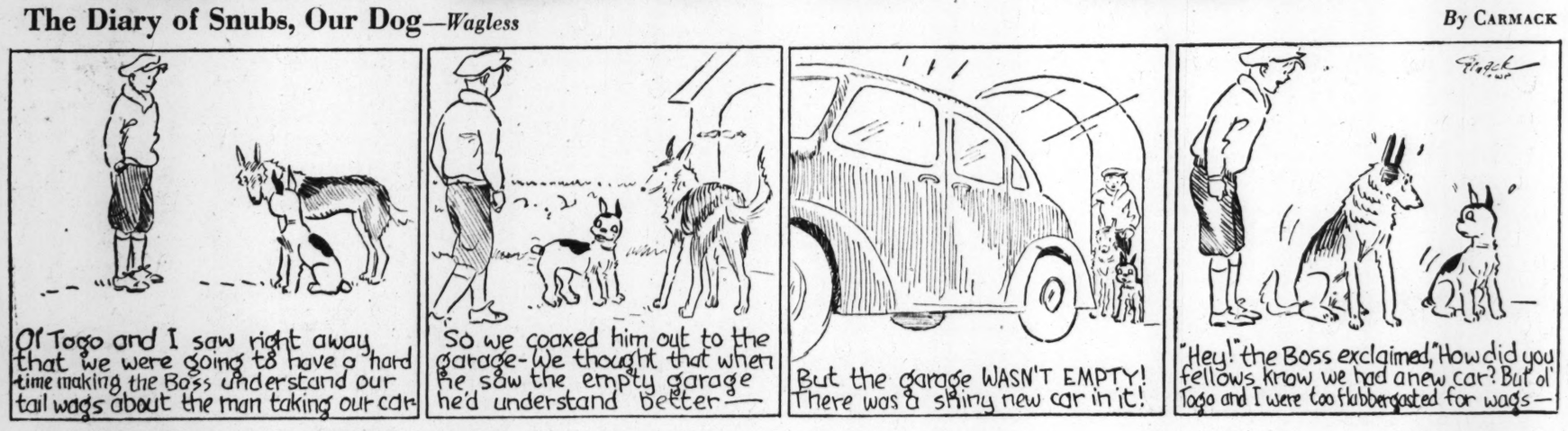
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Warning From "Buck"*

By LE PELLEY


WELL.. WE MAY AS WELL GO ON — BUT I STILL NEED MORE PROOF IT'S HELIUM THEY'RE AFTER...
JUST A MINUTE !!
BEFORE THEY GO SOMEONE STEPS FROM THE THICKET & IT IS ONE OF THE MEN FROM THE SODO COMPANY WHO HAD COME TO SEE WHY THE TRUCK WAS DELAYED !
...I KNOW YOU..... YOU'RE FROM THE SODO COMPANY !! THEY CALL YOU "BUCK"
AND I KNOW YOU !! YOU'RE HEAD OF THE ACE ENTERPRISES !
AND I'M TELLING YOU TO KEEP OUT OF HERE !! THIS BUSINESS BELONGS TO US THIS TIME ! MR. JAKE CAME TO US FIRST !
I'M ONLY LOOKING OUT FOR MY OWN INTERESTS BUCK !
... MR JAKE...? NOW WHO IS THIS MR. JAKE ?
HELLO DOWN THERE..! HURRY WITH THAT EQUIPMENT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wagless*

By CARMACK


Of Togo and I saw right away that we were going to have a hard time making the Boss understand our tail wags about the man taking our car
So we coaxed him out to the garage-We thought that when he saw the empty garage he'd understand better—
But the garage WASN'T EMPTY! There was a shiny new car in it!
"Hey!" the Boss exclaimed, "How did you fellows know we had a new car? But ol' Togo and I were too flabbergasted for wags—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let's Go!*

By THE HAGERS

FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE LOOKED SMART INDEED— NEW HAT, NEW SWEATER, COAT OF TWEED.
I LOOKED HIM OVER. "YOU SHOULD SEE MY CLOTHES FOR WINTER SPORTS," SAID HE.
"MT. WIDGEON NOW IS WHITE WITH SNOW. FOR WINTER SPORTS IT'S RIGHT I KNOW."
"I'LL BRING MY SKIS!" "I'LL BRING MY SLED!" "I'LL BRING MY SKATES! WE'RE OFF!" QUACKED TED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain Stands

"THE British people are just the same people as they have been in the greatest moments of their history. . . . We do still care, deeply, strongly, and for the same things." That was what America wanted to hear from Mr. Eden. It was the core of all he said in his heart-warming address at the Congress of American Business in New York.

His assurance that Britain is united beneath her surface differences and is girding herself to stand firm in a "ruthless and challenging" world only confirms what everyone has felt who has talked with English friends in the last few weeks. In a sense which Americans have not, possibly cannot, realize, Britain knows that whatever others may do she must now make sure what she stands for and "stand firm."

In one sense Britain stands in Europe as America does in the New World, only much closer to civilization's front line. Like America, whether she takes her stand on ideals of democracy or on basic national interests, she will be a bulwark for free conceptions of government. For those conceptions are indelibly a part of her. In that spiritual sense as material interests there is between Britain and America that same deeper unity which Mr. Eden declares gives Britain strength today.

The Railroads' Problem

WILL railroad problems be solved when the taxpayer subsidy of water, highway and air transportation is removed, as Frank J. Wall tells the New England Shippers' Advisory Board? A $2,000,000,000 a year Federal contribution to provide and maintain the principal competitive services is the boulder, the New Haven vice-president believes is blocking the mainline to railroad recovery.

The trucking companies contend that they are already paying their share toward building and keeping up the highways through state and Federal charges such as licensing and registration fees, and gasoline taxes. Airlines say money the Government spends for lighting the airways, and radio services giving flying directions and weather reports is not really a subsidy since these navigating aids are meant to promote public safety in a form of transportation operating within the public domain. Domestic waterborne commerce contributes something in port charges and canal fees, to say nothing of the intangible benefits these respective services offer the taxpayer in cheap, efficient transportation.

A rounded view of the problem projected in Mr. Wall's Boston address compels one to ask, too, whether more cannot be done to meet it by reduced costs, and by improvements in rail service such as the public is now welcoming.

This does not minimize the seriousness of the railroads' present plight. Nor does it lessen the force of any plea that the conditions of competition should be equalized. It is everybody's job to see that all competing forms of transportation, railroads included, receive absolute equality in taxation. Nothing should be done to limit the natural advantages inherent in each field.

Under the Green Cork Tree

IT IS now twenty years since Joel Chandler Harris gave us the last of his delightful Uncle Remus stories, but the years have only brightened the memories of Brer Rabbit, as the current observances for Mr. Harris in Georgia show. Brer Rabbit, a wily fellow forever defeating the fox, has only one thing in common with Ferdinand the Bull, the latest applicant for a place of honor on the growing list of folk-animal favorites.

This common denominator of Ferdinand, Brer Rabbit, and, indeed, most of the other animal favorites, is an emotional poise which permits them to be themselves. Thus, Ferdinand, a great lovable beast who likes only to smell the flowers, was able to vanquish his environment and refuse to be ferocious merely because it was expected of him.

Ferdinand first came to public notice in song and story. Now, he has advanced considerably in the circle of his friends through the medium of a Walt Disney animated film. He lampoons a human trait that doesn't allow people to be content in verdant fields, shaded by cork trees and enveloped in an aura of sweet grass, daisies, and clover. Because he does his job so well, Ferdinand deserves his place with Mickey Mouse, the Three Little Pigs, The Little Red Hen, Donald Duck, and, yes, the clever little Rabbit-fellow who danced about in the day dreams of kindly, whimsical old Uncle Remus.

THE GOVERNMENT is spending $1,000,000 to promote closer ties between the United States and the Latin-American republics. This is constructive and proper, but the most profitable currency and medium of exchange will be integrity of friendship, a common devotion to freedom and self-government and a trustworthy willingness to find one's own good through aiding another's welfare.

Purse Strings for Congress

WHEN an English king first found that instead of levying tribute it was expedient to let representatives of the people say how much they would freely offer to carry on his government, representative democracy got its start. Parliamentary self-government took another step when the people further demanded the right to say how the money should be spent. The strongest pillar of American congressional independence is this same power of the purse.

During the last five years that power has been surrendered in all the vast spending for relief. Lump-sum appropriations have been made and the allocation left to the Executive. In one sense the power of the purse has been in reverse; congressmen seeking expenditures in their districts have been in position where they could be rewarded or penalized by the President. Grants of money by the Executive might be used to influence legislative action instead of vice versa.

Efforts to change this system to one of allocation through a non-partisan committee on the basis of statistical need have hitherto failed. But now Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, one of the most important Administration supporters in the Senate, has come out publicly against lump-sum appropriations. And WPA Administrator Hopkins, after talking with Mr. Byrnes, says a new system can be arranged. This might well be the first business of Congress. Regaining the power of the purse is the surest step toward congressional independence.

Flood Control on Taxes

THE seventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers today comes at an opportune moment. The taxpayers' organization has given vivid proof of both the necessity for its existence and its effectiveness in recent weeks by its alertness in challenging unwise, perhaps illegal, spending of the Commonwealth's special appropriation for hurricane damage.

Such activities create headlines and tend to portray the taxpayers' group as a kind of watch dog over the treasury. But this is an incomplete picture. The chief value of such groups is their leadership in improving the basic governmental organization to the end that services may be bettered through greater efficiency and economy. The Massachusetts Federation demonstrated one satisfying approach last year when it sponsored the study of the State's principal departments by the special Legislative Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures. What has been done along this line plainly indicates the need for more.

Such meetings as the one today in which members hear the trends of government and the methods of its improvement discussed by national authorities are certainly steps in the right direction. They do not neglect leaks in the dike, but center attention on the larger program—flood control for public spending.

Children Peaceward

COUNTLESS paths to peace have been proposed. Two new ones are currently suggested. Both envisage children as guides to the goal. Ernest K. Coulter tells the New York State Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals that kindness to animals, fostered by an expanded program of humane education, will promote peace.

"If we instill kindness for animals in children it will beget kindness toward their fellow human beings," he said.

Hope of peace lies in acquainting children with peoples of other lands through travel or books, in the opinion of Helen Perry Curtis, author of children's books.

"The children are unprejudiced," she pointed out to a Children's Book Week audience in New York. "I have the most intense feeling that we will gain world peace by friendship between children. If we can't take them to Europe, take them there by books."

These approaches are suggestive. If prejudice could be removed, the way to amity and understanding would be infinitely easier. Prejudice seems an adult prerogative—and liability. Why not, then, enlist unprejudiced children of all the world in the cause of peace? Adults as well as the children—in this and succeeding generations—would be beneficiaries of such a boon. A little child shall lead them—and why not peaceward?

A FORMER immigrant, living in Syracuse, New York, is said to have voted forty-two years before he became a United States citizen. We wonder if his offense is as great as the man who has been a citizen for forty-two years but has not voted.

A properly packed and addressed Englishman was recently taken by parcel post from London to Amsterdam by the International Air Freight, Ltd. Inaugurating a new air-male service.

Neville Chamberlain

Book News of the Day

STUART HODGSON has clearly written his short study of Neville Chamberlain, THE MAN WHO MADE THE PEACE (New York: Dutton. $1:50) in response to an urgent public demand for something to read on this pioneer in new ways of statesmanship. The book is hastily written, uncritical and obviously it cannot attempt to measure achievements that are still far from complete. Half of it is devoted to an account of the storm over Czechoslovakia that appears to have been culled from the columns of The Times of London and other sources equally available to newspaper readers. The rest gives brief glimpses of the Prime Minister at earlier stages of his career.

If Mr. Hodgson leaves Neville Chamberlain something of an enigma he does furnish a graceful preliminary introduction to a man who has left his mark indelibly on the portentous history of the past two years and whose influence on future events is still beyond calculation.

* * *

We see the statesman who at the critical hour took an almost unbelievable responsibility upon his shoulders in the flights to Germany, working along similar lines as when, while Lord Mayor of Birmingham during the war, he founded the city's Municipal Bank against the passive opposition of the Legislature and the active obstruction of the big bankers—always making straight for his chief opponents and heading them off in man-to-man talks.

We see the youthful Chamberlain trying his first business venture as a sisal hemp raiser on the torrid soil of the Bahamas and registering a failure which no doubt helped him to develop in a remarkable degree a genius for limiting his objectives to what he saw his way clearly to achieve.

He likewise developed an equal genius for broadening his basis of experience, mastering in turn the technique of accountancy, the way to run a small-arms concern, the intricacies of local government, the art of public speaking (he was originally a poor speaker) so that he might enter national politics, the art of sound finance for handling the national exchequer through six masterly budgets.

* * *

Without experience in foreign affairs, Mr. Chamberlain brought to his task of European appeasement a strong practical business sense when he took over the Government early in 1937. Always determined to limit his objectives, he could not support the League of Nations as an end to work for, but only as a workable device so long as it proved workable. When in September the prolonged war scare came to a head, he focused his attention fully on the one man who might offer peace at a price, and to this man he went, negotiated, and with him eventually made his settlement.

Neville Chamberlain has introduced a new element into world politics. Whether or not his method will bring settlement to the world has become perhaps the greatest controversy of the age.

H. J. S.

Democracy's Vital Line of Defense

Bishop Rock to Ambrose

TRANS-ATLANTIC liners plying between the English Channel and New York reckon their ocean passage between Bishop Rock Lighthouse and Ambrose Channel Lightship. Between these points—weather permitting—ships can proceed unhindered at full speed and show their paces. They follow certain tracks at certain seasons of the year, and the outward and homeward tracks are sixty miles apart for most of their distance, to ensure ships not meeting on opposite courses. The tracks were determined by a conference held in London in 1914, attended by representatives of the principal trans-Atlantic lines, acting on the advice and recommendation of the United States Hydrographic Office.

Bishop Rock Lighthouse stands on an isolated rock off the southwest point of the Scilly Isles. It displays a white light of 622,000 candlepower which shows two quick flashes every fifteen seconds. In clear weather, this light which is 143 feet above water, would be visible thirty miles from a liner's bridge. During fog an explosive signal is fired every five minutes. There is also a radio beacon in the vicinity which enables ships to pass Bishop Rock at a safe distance in thick weather. The lighthouse is in telephonic communication with the mainland.

* * *

Ambrose Channel Lightship is moored in open water at the mouth of New York Bay, seven miles from nearest land. It displays a white light of 15,000 candlepower showing three quick flashes every eight seconds. There is also a radio beacon, submarine bell and a powerful fog siren. The New York pilot cutter cruises three miles inside the lightship. From the lightship to the piers in North River where the big ships berth is twenty-five miles.

In computing the ocean passage, the exact time is noted when passing "Bishop's" abeam (abreast) and subsequently when "Ambrose" is abeam. On her recent eastbound voyage the Queen Mary took 3 days, 20 hours, 42 minutes between these points of "departure" and "arrival," that is, 92.7 hours which, divided into the distance 2,938 miles, gives an average speed of 31.69 knots, the present record.

New York time is five hours behind British time. This is allowed for on passage by putting the clock forward one and a quarter hours each night at sea.

The distance of 2,938 miles means nautical miles as distinct from statute, or land miles. The statute mile is a purely arbitrary measure and was defined as 5,280 feet by an Act of Parliament passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of "Good Queen Bess." It bears no relation to any scale in nature.

* * *

The nautical mile of 6,080 feet is arrived at by an exact division of the meridional circumference of the earth. Owing to the globe being flattened and bulged, the nautical mile varies from 6,108 feet at the poles to 6,046 feet at the equator, so a mean of 6,080 feet is adopted, this being correct in latitudes forty-eight degrees north or south. The nautical mile is a unit of length and must not be confused with the knot which is a unit of speed—and the only one. To say a ship is doing thirty knots means she is doing thirty nautical miles per hour. The expression "thirty knots per hour," is incorrect.

The Gulf Stream has an effect on passages. This ocean river runs in an easterly direction at the variable rate of ½ to 1½ knots, being strongest on the western side of the Atlantic and becoming almost negligible on the eastern seaboard. It is affected also by prevailing winds. Ships bound west have to plug against it, but coming east they are helped along.

Table of Knots and Land Miles

Knots	Miles
1	1.15
5	5.76
10	11.51
15	17.27
20	23.03
25	28.79
30	34.54
31.69	36.49=Queen Mary's record

S. E. A.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Season of Remembrance

By Frank L. Perrin

YES, we all will agree, unless some of the boys and girls have waited impatiently, that the yearly holiday anniversary season has crept upon us a little earlier than we expected. It may be bromidic, but it must be observed, nevertheless, that as we add to their number the years seem to pass much more rapidly as they multiply. And what if they do? Many who have gained, either from experience, or observation, or study, a philosophic view and an undisturbed outlook, have come to the realization that they are not waiting to go somewhere. There is some comfort and much gratifying reassurance in knowing that the seeming crises, the recurrent events, stirring, sordid, deplorable, which approach, pass, disappear and are forgotten, are somewhat like express trains which rush by us on their journey. They are for the accommodation only of those who chance to take passage upon them and endure the thrills, the hardships and the dangers entailed.

The temptation, however, is to magnify the immediate and continuing importance, in the experiences of ourselves and our neighbors, of the seeming misfortunes of the unhappy, the submerged, or those otherwise afflicted. The pages of human history tell a sordid and discouraging story. There have been recurring and almost continuing crises which have tried the faith and constancy of men and women. No generation has been promised, nor has it earned, exemption from the trials which humanity, so long ago, accepted as its inescapable reward for its own admitted shortcomings and transgressions.

* * *

How wise we would be, and how free from the worries which do so beset us, if we could divest ourselves of fear of the consequences of another's mistakes or sins. This is not a selfish philosophy. It does not persuade us that what another may do is right when it is wrong. There is, we may sometime learn and realize, the possibility of disassociating ourselves from the sordid, the selfish and the grosser things about us by refusing to give them the place of importance which they occupy when they are magnified in our own thoughts.

I know of no better season or more auspicious occasion than that ushered in by the coming holidays to prepare in our secret households the observance of what really is a simple rite of sweet remembrance and charitable forgetfulness. The positive must precede the negative. It is only as the chamber of our thoughts is filled with the remembrance and acknowledgment of complete freedom and emancipation that the door can be closed against the insinuating and confusing fear that something has gone amiss.

There is encouraging hope in the realization which has been gained by many of the present generations of men that this new freedom from the thraldom of fear can be realized without enduring the trying and sometimes discouraging experiences of long years and bitter disappointments. This is the gift of the season, and of every season of remembrance.

* * *

Accepting the estimate of the world today, one is easily persuaded to believe that there is no joy in it, and that those who make merry and rejoice have no true appreciation of the plight of suffering millions of men and women and boys and girls who are sorrowful, homeless, hungry or bereft. We seek the causes which have wrought these wrongs. Their source and inspiration are upon the surface. There is nothing deep or hidden, nothing foreordained or imposed by divine decree. It would seem, rather, that the course of human progress has been diverted or dammed up by those who have sought to make it appear that to a few has been delegated the power and right to determine the fortunes and destinies of their fellowmen.

The prospect, thus viewed, is not a happy one, or reassuring. But edicts humanly imposed are not immutable. They are annulled by the irresistible processes which seem to be regulated and measurably controlled by time—by the passing, the recurring, the once tedious length of years. Hopeful in the assurance that the right will ascend and prevail, we find joy and reassurance in the rapid passing of the years.

Peacepoint

"My first wish is to see this plague of mankind [war] banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."—George Washington (to his secretary, in 1785).

The Wide Horizon

What Teachers Expect of Parents

By Haydn S. Pearson

THOSE of us engaged in the field of education sometimes feel that parents are expecting the school to do the impossible. It may be an indirect compliment to the educational system, but the facts of the situation demand a different perspective.

What does the school expect of the home? It seems to me we may reasonably assume parents will teach during the first six years the meaning of discipline, work habits, good manners, the meaning and handling of money, the trait of wholesome curiosity, self-reliance. In addition to these, parents must take time to work and play with their children if boys and girls are to be well-rounded personalities when they start their formal schooling.

Good discipline is a foundation rock for worthy living. In the best sense of the word it means self-control, one of the vital needs of civic life, national and international life. Discipline does not call for harsh and arbitrary methods. It means in its finest essence, the formation of character by reasoning and love. We have seen children who teased and whined until they had their way. We have seen parents give in instead of facing the issue. Young children are diplomats! For whether a parent understands his children or not, it is certain that children devote their best energies to learning how to manage their parents! Some of the modern definitions of discipline give us the key to this lesson: "To train in self-control," "to develop by instruction and exercises," "training which corrects, molds, strengthens." This is a definition for living as well as for the first six years.

* * *

Parents should teach children to work. One of the most difficult and most important tasks is to teach children to give themselves to a task and carry it through. Am I right in thinking that many parents neglect this today? I could wish that every boy had a woodbox to fill, chickens to feed, and a cow to milk!

I wish girls had to pick up eggs, help churn butter, and make tallow candles! But modern science, man's efficient servant, has changed our lives. There are still tasks connected with modern living, tasks which weld home and family. Within reason, of course, all boys and girls should learn the meaning of work and the satisfaction of a job well done. This life lesson is important in all economic and social situations. The verities of life have no relationship to a pocketbook.

The third subject of the home curriculum is good manners. What an improved society we could have in one generation—if we would! I read somewhere that the word "etiquette" means thoughtfulness of others. Since life's happiness depends so much on our ability to get along with others, this ought to receive the earliest possible attention. It is silly to take the attitude that these traits cannot be inculcated very early in life. It requires patience, tact, love and understanding. But it is part of the obligations of parenthood.

The meaning and handling of money is another part of pre-school training. One of the very vital problems of our economics today is the lack of understanding on this subject. I hope to see the time when consumer education will be an important phase of school work.

But the foundations must be laid in childhood. It is only fair that children realize that money is the result of effort. It is only fair to teach them that money has to be wisely handled if one is to get full value from this method man has evolved to represent material things. Parents are not doing their full duty when they put money in the bank for their child's future education. Let Johnny and Mary earn money for doing real work, and encourage them to plan its disposition. A nickel earned, and a plan for its use is a life lesson which many adults have never mastered.

* * *

Fifth, encourage curiosity and interest. These are the bases of learning. There are many good papers, magazines, and books. When a subject is brought up, turn to a good source and look it up together. Cheer the youngsters' hobbies. There may be a dizzy circle of them and as a parent you may feel a few yards behind most of the time. The important point is that children be alive to the many fascinating hobbies available today.

Teach self-reliance. Boys and girls must learn to stand on their own feet and solve their own problems. There's too much philosophy of dependence today. Paternalism solves no lasting problem. Guidance, yes, but personal independence is the goal.

Finally, if home is to be the best kindergarten, parents must play and work with their children. It gives a child confidence to be needed and wanted. It adds a wholesomeness and completeness to the developing personality.

The school and home have a common objective—to make boys and girls the finest men and women. Working together, intelligently, we shall more nearly approach our goal.